

DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT WELCOMES NEW SOUTH ASIAN GROUPING

OW091137 Tokyo KYODO in English 1042 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 9 KYODO -- The Japanese Government has welcomed an agreement reached Monday at a summit of seven South Asian countries to form a new grouping called the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Chief spokesman for the Foreign Ministry Yoshio Hatano said in a statement the same day that Japan hopes the creation of SAARC will help increase regional cooperation among the member nations and contribute to peace and stability in the region.

The summit, held in Dhaka, was attended by the leaders of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and the Maldives.

ABE SPEAKS ON SDI RESEARCH RELATIONS WITH USSR

OW100641 Tokyo KYODO in English 0625 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 10 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Tuesday Japan has yet to decide whether to participate in the research phase of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), arguing that Tokyo needs to know more about the nature of the proposed space-based antimissile program. "The time is not yet ripe" for the government to make a decision, Abe told a news conference at the Japan National Press Club. He said Japan needs more time to study the nature of the SDI, insisting that "there is no time framework" for Japan to reach a decision on the matter.

The Government's current position on the SDI is that Japan "understands" President Ronald Reagan's rationale on the project, without saying one way or the other whether Tokyo will join in the research phase of the project, more popularly known as "star wars."

Abe's comment came just four days after Britain signed an agreement Friday with the United States offering British participation on the research of the SDI project.

Abe defended Japan's position by citing political considerations stemming from Japan's war-renouncing constitution and a Diet resolution which commits Japan's space efforts exclusively to peaceful purposes.

Touching on Japanese-Soviet relations, Abe said Japan hopes to sign a cultural agreement with the Soviet Union during Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's scheduled visit to Japan next month. He said Japan is placing high hopes on Shevardnadze's trip, hoping it will signal a breakthrough in Japan-Soviet relations and an exchange of visits between top leaders of the two countries, including a visit to Japan by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Gorbachev "has shown great interest in Japan," Abe said in suggesting the possibility of a Gorbachev trip to Japan.

On Japan's protracted territorial dispute with the Soviet Union -- a principal source of Japan's strained relations with Moscow -- Abe said he plans to put Japan's case during Shevardnadze's visit. However, Abe also pointed out that Moscow has "its own position" over the territorial dispute, a veiled indication that Tokyo does not want the territorial issue to sidetrack improvement in Japan's ties with the Soviet Union. He said the recent U.S.-Soviet summit in Geneva had improved the atmosphere of Japanese-Soviet relations.

ABE ON POSSIBLE TARIFF CUTS ON FOREST PRODUCTS

OW100733 Tokyo KYODO in English 0659 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 10 KYODO -- The Japanese Government is likely to reach a decision later this month on the size of tariff cuts in forest products as part of Japan's efforts to alleviate its trade gap with the United States, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Tuesday. Abe told a news conference that the size of tariff cuts will be known when the government works out its budget for the next fiscal year, expected to be around December 27 or 28. The lower tariffs will be implemented starting from April 1987, he said.

Forest products are one of the four sectors of trade the United States has targeted for better access to the Japanese market.

Abe said Japan is worried that its growing trade surplus with the United States could lead to an "extremely dangerous" situation between the two countries. However, Abe did not elaborate.

According to U.S. Commerce Department forecasts, Japan's trade surplus with the United States is expected to top 48 billion dollars this year, compared to 37 billion dollars last year, he said.

MITI CALLS FOR RESTRAINT IN ADVERTISING OVERSEAS

OW060429 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 6 KYODO -- International Trade and Industry Minister Keiji Murata said Friday his ministry will advise Japanese firms to exercise restraint in overseas advertisements and avoid adverse effects on the sentiment of local people.

Murata said he reported to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone after the morning's cabinet meeting that excessive numbers of Japanese advertising signs abroad tend to accelerate trade friction.

Murata said he will consult with top leaders of the Federation of Economic Organizations (KEIDANREN) on ways to hold down overseas advertising and ask the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) to conduct field studies on local reactions to Japanese advertisements.

Murata said he had been concerned about the issue since the removal of Japanese ad posters was ordered in an area of Beijing as part of a campaign to beautify the city.

BOJ URGES LESSENING DEPENDENCE ON EXPORTS

OW061253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1029 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 6 KYODO -- Japan must lessen its excessive dependence on external demand through the effects of the yen's appreciation against other currencies in order to achieve balanced economic growth in the medium and long range, the Bank of Japan [BOJ] said in a report released Friday. In the report, titled "Characters of Business Cycles in Recent Years and Tasks Hereafter," the Central Bank warned that dependence on external demand may intensify trade friction between Japan and other countries and may restrain Japan's economic growth.

In the past until early 1970s when the Japanese economy showed rapid growth, it said, external demand worked to stabilize the economy, shrinking at the time of business boom and expanding at the time of recession.

But after 1975, external demand tended to magnify the swing of business fluctuation, it said, citing reduced exports accompanied by economic recession after the fall of 1981. As a result, the Japanese economy now has a kind of vulnerability to overseas economies, especially that of the United States, while overly depending on external demand and producing a huge current account surplus and subsequent trade friction, according to the report.

The Central Bank says that it is possible to maintain economic growth supported by domestic demand, given increasing corporate investment in research and development, improved control on inventory investments and steadily growing personal consumption.

ABE RULES OUT THIRD TERM FOR NAKASONE

OW100807 Tokyo KYODO in English 0800 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 10 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Tuesday he does not expect Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to run for a third term as president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party next year. "In fact, we ourselves (Nakasone's rivals for the leadership) don't think he would do so," Abe said when asked at a new conference about the prospects of Nakasone running for a third term.

Abe is among three LDP aspirants who want to run for party presidential elections next autumn. The job carries the prime ministership as the LDP commands a majority in the Diet.

Nakasone is barred under party rules from running for a third consecutive term, but there are persistent rumors among LDP politicians that he may seek a change in the rules to enable him to stay in office. While ruling out a third term for Nakasone, Abe said he will continue to rally behind Nakasone and give him full support until next May's Tokyo summit meeting is over. "After that, it is a different matter," he said.

Abe also said he preferred a negotiated settlement to decide the new party leader instead of going through a full-fledged election, noting that negotiations conform to the "conservative spirit" of the LDP. However, if negotiations cannot settle the issue, then elections should be held as provided for by party rules, he said.

POLL SHOWS NAKASONE POPULARITY RATING DROPS

OW080447 Tokyo KYODO in English 0409 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 8 KYODO -- An ASAHI SHIMBUN opinion survey carried out earlier this month finds the popularity rating of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's Cabinet has dropped to this year's low at 43 percent, down from 46 percent recorded in the previous poll conducted in October. Those against the cabinet account for 27 percent of Japanese voters, also down from 29 percent in the previous survey, according to the latest poll released by the mass-circulation daily Sunday.

Thirty percent of the Japanese are noncommittal on the issue in the December poll.

Nakasone's support rating has ranged from 47 percent to 43 percent this year, according to five ASAHI opinion surveys made in 1985.

PROPOSAL TO MAC ON MILITARY EXERCISES VIEWED

SK090455 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Unattributed commentary: "A Constructive Proposal To Ease Tensions"]

[Text] On 6 December the 431st MAC meeting was held in Panmunjom. The proposal to limit military exercises set forth by our side was discussed at the meeting. As has already been reported, our side, in its overture at the meeting, proposed that the two sides completely stop large-scale military exercises to ease the situation on the Korean peninsula, gradually discontinue other military exercises which can aggravate tensions, and suspend all military exercises during the period when the North-South dialogue is ongoing. This constructive proposal is the most realistic and practical measure to ease the situation on the Korean peninsula and create a favorable environment and conditions for the North-South dialogue.

Despite the fact that it should show an affirmative response to our peaceful proposal, the U.S. side persistently clamored that its military exercises are not connected with the Armistic Agreement and the discussion of the proposal at MAC meetings is not proper. When it was struck dumb in face of our side's logical argument, it drew back, leaving behind only a world for an answer -- "study."

As is known, the Korean Armistice Agreement stipulates that hostile and armed acts shall be banned until a final peace agreement is reached in our country. Proceeding from this, the United States assumes inevitable responsibility for guaranteeing peace and security in Korea.

Since the first day of the signing of the Armistice Agreement, however, the United States has systematically infringed upon all agreed points and has deliberately aggravated the situation in our country through adventurous military actions. At present the U.S. imperialists, who have massed countless weapons for massacre, including some 1,000 nuclear weapons, and their armed forces of aggression in South Korea, almost every day kick up fanatical rackets of war exercises against us on the ground, in the sky and on the sea together with the puppet army.

In particular, the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, which the U.S. imperialists wage every year by mobilizing huge armed forces, is the most ambitious and adventurous war exercise against us. The sites of war exercises, which the U.S. imperialists have waged together with the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, have approached near the Demarcation Line. If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique persistently cling to war exercises under the situation in which the huge armed forces of the North and South keenly confront each other with the Military Demarcation Line between them, the Korean peninsula can be turned into a sea of ire at any moment.

If a war breaks out in Korea, it will not be a restricted regional war, but will easily become a worldwide thermonuclear war. Such being the case, mankind will be subjected to a horrendous nuclear holocaust. For this reason, our proposal for completely stopping large-scale military exercises to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and for gradually discontinuing the other military exercises which can aggravate tensions is entirely just. Our proposal to limit military rehearsals is the most realistic overture which can provide a favorable environment and conditions for North-South dialogue.

As a result of opening the door of dialogue between North and South, Red Cross talks and economic talks are ongoing and preliminary contacts to arrange North-South parliamentary talks are in progress.

If the North-South dialogue is successfully realized, misunderstanding and distrust, which have long accumulated between the North and South, will be removed and national rapprochement and trust will be promoted. Under the situation in which war exercises against the other side in dialogue are waged, the two sides cannot deal with talks in an open-minded manner. Even though they sit face to face, a dialogue cannot be held free of fear under awe-inspiring circumstances, in which sounds of explosions reverberate, shells and bullets are fired, and bombs explode, and, in the end, dialogue cannot escape frustration.

Hidden in the U.S. imperialists' war exercises, which are an expression of their ulterior motive, is an aggressive intention. Dialogue can never be compatible with war exercises. To create favorable circumstances and conditions for the North-South dialogue, all military exercises must be suspended during periods when dialogue is ongoing between the North and South.

While paying lip service to assisting North-South dialogue or measures to ease tensions, the U.S. side has, indeed, always committed such acts far removed from their words. Real intentions should be judged by realistic acts. If the U.S. side is interested in easing tensions and tries to create favorable circumstances and conditions for North-South dialogue, it should prudently study our side's proposal and affirmatively respond to it. The attention of the world is being focused to the U.S. side's attitude toward our proposal to limit military exercises. The U.S. side should never ignore this.

RADIO TALK COMPARES SEOUL TO PRISON WITHOUT BARS

SK100105 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0825 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Unattributed talk: "A Prison City Without Iron Bars"]

[Text] We have been to Seoul. Over there, we got an impression that it was a city of brutal terror resembling prison without iron bars. Wherever we went in Seoul, the first things we could see were on the streets policemen, plainclothesmen, and the agents of the Agency for National Security Planning [ANSP].

Of course, the ANSP agents do not wear an insignia nor do they openly say that they are ANSP agents. Yet you can easily identify them when you see them watching the movement of people or tailing them. While we were in Seoul, we were continuously subjected to the ANSP agents' surveillance and control.

When we were entering Seoul, we saw near a street in Hyongjo-tong, Sodaemun-ku, a frightful building surrounded by high walls and barbed wire. When we asked a South guide what building it was, he said that it was Sodaemun prison. We were horrified to know that this was the notorious Sodaemun prison which can hold several thousand people.

In Seoul, there are numerous police stations, prisons, and the Security Command, which has some 300,000 agents and cadre members, creating a brutal atmosphere of terror. Hence, there was not a free atmosphere anywhere, and the people were restless and terrified. Everyone looked as if they were being chased by something, and wore terrified looks as if they were afraid of something. People wear such restless and terrified looks because they are constantly in danger of being imprisoned as the various kinds of vicious fascist laws, by which they can punish people at will, are tying the people's hands and feet in two- and three-old knots, posting a brutal and suppressive cordon.

While traveling around during our brief stay in Seoul, we frequently observed people being checked and examined by the plainclothesmen and the ANSP agents. The surveillance network of the ANSP was also extended to our delegation which went to Seoul to attend the North-South Red Cross talks. All the rooms at the Sheraton Hotel where we stayed were equipped with wiretapping and videotape recording facilities. At the Hotel, hundreds of men wearing the insignia of a guide stood in the corridor and hall. Every delegate, adviser, suite member, and reporter was closely followed by a guide. Of course, they were ANSP agents. Never leaving us a moment, they watched and hampered the movement of the delegation and the reporting activities of the reporters. This was really a brutal atmosphere and a hooligan's way of entertaining guests.

Thus we saw in Seoul a place of frozen democracy where guns and bayonets dance wildly and boisterously, giving off an evil effect, not in the dark age of slavery or in the medieval times of feudalism but in the present are nearing the end of the 20th century and where the politics of intelligence and power politics are rampant.

(Kevin Clark) and (Caroline Kelly), members of the U.S. Peace Corps who visited Seoul and many areas of South Korea a few years ago, deplored by saying: We can say, with full responsibility, that we have seen a police state. This place is a big concentration camp. A Japanese lawyer was also quoted as saying that South Korea was a country of military barracks and a state of prison where dark politics rule. This is far from coincidence. Seoul is literally a city of prison without iron bars.

SOUTH'S HINDRANCE OF SEOUL SIGHTSEEING VIEWED

SK100013 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0840 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Unattributed talk: "Strange Sightseeing in Myongdong"]

[Text] During the afternoon of 3 December, our reporters toured the Myongdong area of Seoul. This tour was arranged upon our request. Entering the Myongdong area, we witnessed a strange scene. There were so many people on the street that we could hardly walk through them. Myongdong was the center of entertainment in Seoul during the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. After national liberation in August 1945, it became a place where soldiers of the U.S. occupation forces enjoyed Korean women, toying with them.

Today, the center of entertainment for U.S. military soldiers has moved from here to Itaewon in Seoul. However, it is said that Myongdong is still crowded with people. What was suspicious to us was, however, the fact that on that day Myongdong was crowded with so many people that we could hardly walk through. In the crowds, there were some people who had come to see our delegation after hearing the news of our scheduled tour of the area. However, most of them had gone there on the instructions of the authorities. There were people of all strata ranging from teenagers to old people.

When we asked an old man why he had come to this street, he said that he had been instructed by the authorities to come to Myongdong. Anyway, it was nice for us to meet citizens of Seoul because we had not been allowed to meet them. The citizens seemed happy to meet our reporters. They said: How are you? Nice to meet you.

In fact, we were disappointed to see the expressionless faces of the people on the streets in Seoul.

However, we felt strong compatriotic love for the crowd we met in Myongdong. All of them held out their hands when we offered them the cigarettes we had brought from Pyongyang, inviting them to smoke with us. Something very strange happened at precisely this moment. Unidentified persons -- those deployed on the street -- suddenly appeared and hindered us from meeting the crowd in Myongdong, apparently fearing the exchange of compatriotic love between us and them.

Whenever we tried to approach the crowd in Myongdong to engage in conversation with them, the unidentified persons hindered us and jostled the crowd away. The unidentified young persons went so far as to block us from offering cigarettes to them and smoking together. Some unidentified persons openly threatened us not to approach the crowd. Unidentified persons wearing press bands encircled us to prevent us from meeting and conversing with the crowd. Their hindrance was so tenacious that the cameras of reporters of the North and South sides collided with each other many times. There were those South Korean reporters who directly hindered our reporters' activities. We protested this, asking them; Are you not ashamed, being reporters?

It was lucky for us to directly meet Seoul citizens in the Myongdong area. However, we failed to see Myongdong completely because of the hindrance of the South side's reporters and unidentified persons. This can be said to be a strange sight.

ARTICLE ON IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES, REUNIFICATION

KO21023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 2 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article titled "Differences in Ideology and System Cannot Be Obstacle to Reunification of the Country".

Stressing that there is no more urgent task than national reunification for the Korean nation today, the paper says:

We advanced the most reasonable proposal to reunify the country by founding a confederal republic of the North and the South of Korea, leaving the ideas and social systems in the North and South as they are. The differences in system, ideology and idea can well be overcome, if neither of the North and the South of Korea absolutize its ideology and system or try to force them on the other side, abiding by the principle of subordinating everything to the fulfilment of the nation's supreme task, the national reunification.

The North and the South must no longer stand in confrontation with each other in system and ideology, but must advance toward a common milestone of the nation, the reunification of the country, as a homogeneous nation.

When a confederal state based on autonomy is founded and nobody of the North and the South force its things on the other side, the people following different ideas and systems and espousing different isms and arguments would live in harmony in one country.

Today even peoples of different countries and nationalities and of different political views and religious beliefs are promoting harmony in the idea of peace, friendship and unity. Then why the fellow countrymen of the same blood and the same country cannot live in one country?

Our proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo for Reunifying the country through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the North and the South recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties proceeded from the understanding that different ideas and systems can never be conditions going against the reunification of the country.

Our proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo enjoys undisputed support and praise not only among the entire Korean people but also among the world progressive people for its being most realistic and reasonable reunification proposal consummating the nation's desire for reunification. The proposal has not been realized entirely owing to the schemes of the splittists at home and abroad who dislike the reunification of Korea. When the entire Koreans in the North and the South and abroad fight in close unity as one under the banner of national reunification, the splittist forces will not be able to hold out any longer and the historic cause of national reunification will certainly be accomplished, declares the paper.

MINJU CHOSON CALLS FOR NATIONAL REUNIFICATION

SK061054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 6 (KCNA) -- Minju Choson today carries a signed article titled "National Reunification Brooks Not a Moment's Delay". Noting that the Korean people have persistently struggled for the reunification of the country from the first days of its division by the U.S. imperialists, the article says: The division of the country bars a unified development of our nation and imposes uncountable miseries and sufferings upon the people. While the North and South have been covering different ways for tens of years due to the division of the country, the gap has widened in all the political, economic, cultural fields and the national commonness which had been formed through a long history of thousands of years is disappearing.

Moreover, the sufferings and miseries of the flesh and blood in the North and the South are growing as the days go by due to the division of the country. Even the mountains and rivers change in a decade-long period, as the Korean saying goes. And four decades have passed, the hair of the husbands and wives who were separated young turning grey and the liberation year-born children becoming fathers and mothers of many children. But they did not know each other's fate.

In South Korea under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists, the people are forced to colonial slavery, even their elementary right to existence ruthlessly trampled underfoot, due to the division of the country, and no trace of national dignity and sovereignty can be found. To reunify the country stands out with greater urgency today when the danger of permanent division and the outbreak of war is growing daily in Korea owing to the splittist and new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Stressing that anyone who is truly concerned over the destiny of the country and the nation should daringly come out in the sacred struggle for national reunification, wherever he may live, the article goes on:

The whole nation must be united if the country is to be reunified. For the sake of great national unity neither side should absolutize its ideology and system or try to force them upon the other, but must put the national interests before anything else and subordinate everything to them, transcending the differences in ideology, idea and system.

If the country is to be reunified on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, with the ideologies and systems existing in the North and the South left as they are, the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] should be realised. If the entire people in the North and the South vigorously struggle to found the DCRK, closely united under the banner of national reunification, the country's reunification, greatest task of the nation, would certainly be accomplished.

MINJU CHOSON ON SOUTH MILITARY LEADERS MEETING

SK070537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0526 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang, December 7 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today comments on the so-called "year-end meetings of principal commanders" held at different arms and services of the puppet army on December 5 under the baton of the puppet army, navy and air force chiefs of staff. Branding them as war confabs for hastening the preparations for a war of northward invasion, the paper says: At the meetings, the puppet army brasshats cried over "possibilities of provocations" on the part of someone for "obstructing" the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympiad and blared that next year should be set as "a year for the establishment of a stance for a certain victory in the initial stage of war" and "combat power must be increased" and "the combat posture be completed." Despite the hue and cry of the puppets over the "possibility of provocations" of someone, the threat of aggression comes from the South, not from the North.

The afore-said "year-end meetings of principal commanders" and their cries for "establishment of a stance for a certain victory in the initial stage of war" and "combat power buildup" were for hastening the preparations for a war of northward invasion with the general mobilisation of all the man-power and material resources of South Korea next year. The puppets' war confabs and war-like outbursts are an open agitation of confrontation and unpardonable incitement of a war against the North.

The series of war confabs the puppets held with a terrific uproar for "certain victory in the initial stage of war" and "combat power buildup" against the desire of the people at home and abroad are a treacherous act spoiling the atmosphere of dialogue and throwing obstacles in its way. Were the South Korean side to want the relaxation of tensions and improvement of relations through dialogue, it should stop such provocative acts as agitating North-South confrontation and war.

COMMENTARY ON SOUTH SEMINAR FOR RETIRED GENERALS

SK060904 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Station commentary: "The Poor Schemes To Maintain Power"]

[Text] How are you, everyone? This is the hour for station commentary. In this hour, I will speak about the seminar on security and industry which the Chon Tu-hwan group held recently.

On 28 November, the Veterans Association held the so-called seminar on security and industry with the participation of some 200 retired generals, the first of its kind since the founding of the association.

At the seminar, high-ranking government officials, who deal with political affairs, reportedly explained to the retired generals the security situation, the campus situation, and the problems between employees and employers. The sudden seminar on security and industry sponsored by the Veterans Association is not accidental at all. It can be said that the seminar shows the Chon Tu-hwan regime is in a very uneasy and dangerous situation.

As all people know, the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of the students and patriotic people of all strata has been unprecedentedly intensified in the capital and in the rural areas. The anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle waged over the past 15 days by the students and the off-stage democratic figures show this. On 18 November, some 190 students from 19 universities occupied the political training center of Chon Tu-hwan's private political party, the Democratic Justice Party. Shouting the slogans such as "Let us overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan regime," "United States, supporting the present regime, go home," "Revise the Constitution for dictatorship, and "Rescind the policy of opening the market." They burned the DJP banner and signboard, and set fire to the training center building.

On 20 November, some 1,500 students from 10 universities in Seoul, including Seoul National University, held a gathering and waged the antigovernment struggle, supporting the occupation of the DJP political training center.

Meanwhile, on 21 November, off-stage personages of various strata, supporting the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of the students, held a pan-national seminar for the revision of the Constitution. In this struggle, they called for overthrowing the fascist regime and the rescission of the Constitution. The antigovernment struggle is being waged everyday.

Furthermore, even in the ruling circles, grievances and complaints are increasingly growing. Also in a corner of the society, a move to eliminate the Chon Tu-hwan group is crystallizing. The recent coup attempt by some retired Army officers is an example.

As has been reported, on 26 November, the Chon Tu-hwan group arrested Mr Pak Chae-uk, a retired Army captain living at (Minsok) apartment, Apkujong-tong, Kangnam-ku; Mr Kim In-hwan living in Yonhui-tong, Sodaemun-ku; and Mr Yun Tok-chin living in Chegi I-tong, Tongdaemun-ku, on charges of attempting a coup d'etat. The Chon Tu-hwan group put two other persons on the wanted list. Thus, the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of the students and patriotic people of all strata, the growing distrust of the government among the ruling circles, and the coup attempt have driven the Chon Tu-hwan group to extreme fear and terror.

This is precisely the reason that the Chon Tu-hwan group held the seminar on security and industry, trying to placate the retired generals to prevent a possible coup by them. At the same time, through the seminar, the Chon Tu-hwan group tried to hasten war preparations. However, placating retired generals will not solve any problems. As for the dissident retired generals and retired military officers, they are those who have been dismissed since the Chon Tu-hwan group came to power. To secure his power, traitor Chon Tu-hwan eliminated the generals who he thought were against him or superior to him by replacing them with his classmates, followers, and faithful associates. In this course, many retired generals have become antagonistic toward Chon Tu-hwan.

Today, the resistance of the people against the Chon Tu-hwan regime is increasingly growing. This is because Chon Tu-hwan has committed all kinds of nation-selling acts and atrocious acts of killing people, surpassing those of former dictators. Our people are demanding that the fiendish murderer Chon Tu-hwan be ripped to shreds.

While the anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment of the people is growing, many retired generals and political figures are also not willing to share the same fate as Chon Tu-hwan. If it does not lend an ear to the voices of the people, who desire independence, democracy, and reunification, and if it is hoping for some good fortune to maintain power, the Chon Tu-hwan group will face a demise more miserable than that of Syngman Rhee or Pak Chong-hui. The Chon Tu-hwan group must give up its poor schemes to maintain power and step down from power in accordance with the unanimous demand of the people.

U.S.-JAPANESE ANTISUBMARINE EXERCISE CONDEMNED

SK071052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today declares that the December 7-11 "antisubmarine special exercise" of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries in the Japanese waters is a grave war preparation for seizing "the command of the sea" in the Asia-Pacific waters and paving the way for naval aggression. Noting that the exercise is a part of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy and the U.S.-Japan military tieup, the author of the commentary says: With an eye on the strategic position of Japan, the U.S. imperialists are demanding an increase of the combat power of the Japanese maritime "self-defence force" and openly calling for Japan's "command of the sea" in the Asia-Pacific region. The joint exercise of U.S.-Japanese naval units is, after all, a criminal act to complete preparations for military aggression from the sea.

The "antisubmarine special exercise" the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries are staging while getting overheated in their joint military exercises in the skies, on the ground and in the sea indicates that they are preparing a total war, a three-dimensional war, and scheming to step it up at faster pace. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are staging "joint commanding post" exercises at bases in Japan and making haste with the unification of military command, and intending to move the theatre of war exercises to South Korea and shortly conduct joint military exercises of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and the Japanese "self-defence forces." This is also designed to wind up new war preparations by tightening aggressive military tieup. The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries must give up at once the reckless aggressive war moves.

1.

GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR INDIA

SK071112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA) -- A government trade delegation of Korea led by Cho Song-pom, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here on December 7 by plane for a visit to India. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Kim Paek-son and Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Indian Embassy in Pyongyang Atul Pandit.

FOREIGN MINISTER, MALAYSIAN COUNTERPART MEET

SK070534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA) -- Talks were held on December 4 in Kuala Lumpur between Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, and Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen Alhaj Bin Tunku Ismail, foreign minister of Malaysia.

The problem of developing friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries was discussed at the talks. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Kim Meets Prime Minister

SK070532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA) -- Malaysian Prime Minister Daduk Sri Mahathir Bin Mohamad met Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on December 5. Present there were Abdul Kadir, vice-minister of foreign affairs of Malaysia, and other officials concerned, and the entourage of the Foreign Minister and Korean ambassador to Malaysia Yi Song-ki. The foreign minister conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song to the prime minister.

The prime minister expressed deep thanks for this and asked the foreign minister to transmit his wishes for good health and a long life to his excellency President Kim Il-song. He supported the efforts of the Korean people to defend peace and security in the Northeast Asian region and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

FRIENDSHIP AGREEMENT WITH BELGRADE SIGNED

SK071102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA) -- An agreement on establishing friendship relations between the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee and the Belgrade City Assembly, Yugoslavia, was signed on December 6 in Pyongyang. It was signed on our side by Kang Hui-won, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, and on the other side by Bogdan Bogdanovic, President of Belgrade City Assembly.

WPK DELEGATION RETURNS FROM EASTERN EUROPE VISIT

SK071106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA) -- The party workers delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kang Chong-yun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, returned home Friday by air after visiting Romania, Hungary and Yugoslavia. It was met at the airport by Song Kil-kwon, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, Romanian Ambassador Constantin Iftodi, Hungarian Ambassador Janos Taraba, and an official of the Yugoslav Embassy in Pyongyang.

GOVERNMENT MINING DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ROMANIA

SK071058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA) -- A mining delegation of the DPRK Government headed by Hong Si-hak, chairman of the Commission of Extractive Industries, left here today by air for Romania. It was seen off at the airport by Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade; Pak Sun-yol, vice-chairman of the Commission of Extractive Industries; and Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador to our country.

YI CHONG-OK, DELEGATION RETURN FROM ETHIOPIA

SK100437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 9 (KCNA) -- The DPRK Government delegation headed by vice-president Yi Chong-ok returned home today by air after visiting Socialist Ethiopia. It was met at the airport by Premier Kang Song-san, Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop and other officials concerned. Charges d'affaires ad interim of the Ethiopian and Chinese Embassies in Pyongyang were also at the airport. The delegation left addis ababa on December 8.

USE, PRODUCTION OF TRACTORS INCREASE IN COUNTRY

SK091020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 9 (KCNA) -- Tractors "Chollima" are now hastening paddy and non-paddy tillage in the Korean countryside in preparation for new year's farming. Those tractors help the farmers in difficult and toilsome work in all farm work from tillage to transport.

The tractor "Chollima" began to be built in 1958 with our own efforts and technology. This marked the beginning of the new history of the tractor industry in Korea. That was the time when our people were effecting a great upsurge on all fronts of postwar socialist construction at the speed of chollima. The first-born tractor was named "Chollima" symbolic of the spirit of the Korean people in the period of the great chollima upsurge.

The main tractor producer is the Kumsong tractor plant in Nampo municipality. In the 1970s it turned into a giant producing tens of thousands of tractors annually. The plant has played a big part since its inception in carrying out a comprehensive mechanisation of agriculture. The number of the tractors for each 100 hectares of arable land reached 7 in the plain area and 6 in the intermediary and mountain areas already a few years ago.

The tractor output sharply increased in 1984 to reach 441 times the 1959 figure. Beside the tractor "Chollima," the "Pungnyon," "Chungsong" and other tractors, big and small, suited to the climatic and topographical conditions of the country are produced in large number in Korea for the countryside.

NORTH PYONGAN INDUSTRY, FARMING SHOW DEVELOPMENT

SK062214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 6 (KCNA) -- North Pyongan Province is one of the mighty industrial zones and leading grain producers of the country. The area of the province is 12,000 square kilometers, or some one-tenth of the total area of the northern half of Korea.

The great leader President Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance on one hundred and several dozen occasions and programmatic teachings thousands of times to the province since November 1945, shortly after liberation of the country to indicate directions and ways for the development of the province.

The province is blessed with rich deposits of gold, copper, wolfram, iron, lead, coal and other resources. Heavy industry with machine-building industry as its core and light industry have made a many-sided development in reliance upon the abundant materials existing in the province. The province's industry consists of machine-building, chemical, power, building-materials, mining, metal, textile and food industries. The machine-building industry of the province holds a big portion in the country. Large quantities of building machines, machine-tools, precision machines, mining machines, rolling stock, ordinary machines, communicating apparatuses, etc. are turned out in the province.

The Rakwon machine complex in Sinuiju, the seat of the province, is of nation-wide significance produced there are various kinds of construction machines and mining equipments. A modern oxygen separator was built at the complex recently. The gross machine building output value of the province has grown 886 times as against preliberation days.

The province's chemical industry produces carbide, fertilizers, chemical fibres, paper and basic medicaments, reagents, etc. There are the Supung and other big power stations and minor ones in the province. The province turns out large quantities of cement, and ceramic, wooden, metal and chemical building materials. The province has several textile mills in Sinuiju, [word indistinct], Kusong and other places. Textile industry represents 65 percent of the province's light industrial output value.

Agricultural production has shown a fast increase with the completion of irrigation and electrification and active progress of comprehensive mechanisation and chemicalization of agriculture. Maize harvest from each hectare is five times the preliberation figure. There are several big fisheries stations and dozens of fishermen's cooperatives in the province. The fisheries output of the province is some 40 per cent of the total output of the west coast provinces.

The cities and villages have been modernly built and many educational, cultural and health service institutions have made their appearance. The province has over ten universities, above 20 colleges, more than 1,300 senior middle schools and primary schools. The number of the hospital beds is 79 times the preliberation figure.

KCNA CARRIES OBITUARY OF CHANG YUN-PIL

SK100444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 10 (KCNA) — The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published the obituary of Comrade Chang Yun-pil Monday. According to the obituary, Chang Yun-pil, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, died, to our sorrow, from a long illness at the age of 69 at 10:30 December 9, 1985. Chang Yun-pil devoted his all to the socialist construction of the country, upholding the wise leadership of the great leader president Kim Il-song. Working at important post of the agricultural field for years, he dedicated all his energy to thoroughly implementing the agricultural policy of our party and closely rallying the agricultural working people around the party.

NKDP PLANS SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN TO REVISE CONSTITUTION

SK100034 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP, NDP] and dissident groups, including the Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD], will launch a signature-collecting campaign for constitutional revision within this year, it was decided yesterday. The decision came at a meeting between NDP president Yi Min-u and CPD co-chairmen Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam at a downtown restaurant, the Diplomatic Club. To discuss the detailed ways of staging the nationwide campaign, a panel will be formed, with three working members from the NDP and the CPD each, Kim Yong-sam announced. Kim said that the three officials from the CPD will be Hwang Muyong-su, secretary general; Han Kwang-ok, spokesman; and Chae Yong-sok, chief of the Planning Office. The three of the NDP side have not yet been chosen.

Acting as the spokesman for the three, Kim said that the launching of the signature-collecting campaign is a signal of a "full-fledged struggle" for constitutional revision by the opposition camp. "We judged that the campaign is the most important path leading to democracy in the nation and it is the strongest method of non-violent and peaceful struggle," Kim said. He went on, "We think the sooner the campaign starts, the better." He made it clear that it is meaningless for the NDP to join the remaining session of the National Assembly with the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

Asked about why they set the date for the start of the movement sometime within this year, Kim replied, "It is related to the DJP's sole passage of the 1986 budget and tax bills in illegal deceptive ways." He revealed that some campaigners started collecting signatures last week in a private manner, but he refused to elaborate. Before their meeting, they gave a luncheon for 59 NDP lawmakers and some CPD members at the Diplomatic Club to encourage their "successful struggle" in the House.

AFP Cites Kim Tae-chung

HK101045 Hong Kong AFP in English 0847 GMT 10 Dec 85

[By Chan-kyong Park]

[Text] Seoul, Dec 10 (AFP) -- South Korea's opposition will launch a signature-collecting campaign supporting a constitutional change for popular presidential polls, opposition leader Kim Tae-chung said today. He told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the nationwide drive would try for 10 million signatures from the 20 million eligible voters to demonstrate that the majority wants an amendment legalizing direct universal presidential elections. The president currently is put in office by an electoral college. The drive, to begin this month, was agreed on at a meeting yesterday of major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) leader Yi Min-u, another opposition leader Kim Yong-sam and Mr Kim Tae-chung. This is the first such campaign in 12 years since the New Democratic Party (NDP) began a one-million signature campaign in opposition to then President Park Chung-hee. That drive sputtered out after its leaders were jailed for violation of the national emergency decree.

Mr Kim today said it would not be difficult to collect 10 million names if the government did not intervene.

"If the government tries to obstruct strongly this campaign, it would be a self-contradiction for the government, which has urged radical students and workers to express their demands not in violent and radical ways but in peaceful manners," he added. "We hope the ruling camp will not invite violent acts from the people by compromising the constitutional rights for petition by the people in oppressing this peaceful movement for constitutional revision," he said.

Kim Yong-sam, sharing the co-chairmanship of the dissident Council for Promotion of Democracy (CPD) with Mr Kim Tae-chung, said the drive was a "signal of a full-fledged struggle." He said it was prompted by the ruling Democratic Justice Party's (DJP) "unilateral passage of the next year's budget without the opposition's presence."

The 100 opposition lawmakers in the 276-member parliament had staged a sit-in at the National Assembly last month demanding the establishment of a special parliamentary commission for constitutional revision in exchange for the passage of the next year's budget.

A DJP spokesman denounced the drive as a "renunciation of the parliamentary democracy" and said it showed "the opposition's real intention to seize power by violent means and not to hesitate in destroying constitutional order for power."

DJP Chairman No Comments

SK100938 Seoul Yonhap in English 0808 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Chunchon, Korea, Dec. 10 (OANA-YONHAP) -- No Tae-u, chairman of South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said Tuesday that the leading opposition New Korea Democratic Party's (NKDP's) decision to launch a nationwide campaign to collect signatures from 10 million people constituted "an abandonment of itself."

Meeting with reporters after he attended a sign hanging ceremony at the new office of the DJP Kangwon Province chapter here, No warned that the opposition's struggle to revise the Constitution should be strictly dealt with if that struggle departs from the boundaries of law and order, because such acts would clearly cause social as well as national chaos.

No said that discussions about constitutional revision could be conducted fairly, in such forums as the National Assembly, newspapers and television. "It could be described as the opposition's abandonment of itself to defy such lawful methods and go out of the National Assembly," the DJP chairman said.

He also criticized the NKDP for stalling the National Assembly and said that opposition party members have exhibited unreasonable behavior, which makes it difficult for people to believe them. No added, however, that he is not pessimistic about the possibility of normalizing the regular 90-day National Assembly session.

Regarding the planned meeting of leaders of the ruling and opposition parties for the purpose of normalizing the National Assembly, No demanded that the NKDP unify its channels of dialogue prior to the meeting because the NKDP has separate leaders.

No asserted that the NKDP's present leadership has never kept its promises since the present National Assembly session opened. He said he could not engage in further dialogue with NKDP President Yi Min-u until such "obstacles" have been removed.

OPPOSITION LEADERS MEET AT DIPLOMACY CLUB

Discuss Political Situation

SK100319 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 7 Dec 85 p 3

[From the "Central Tower" column]

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party, and Messers Kim Tae-chung, and Kim Yong-sam, who met on 7 December at the Diplomacy Club, emphasized the fact that they are of the same opinion on how to deal with the political situation. President Yi said: "I am sorry that I did not gain anything from the regular National Assembly session." In response to this, the two Kims praised President Yi by saying: It was you, President Yi, who demonstrated fine leadership in the National Assembly session with courage and determination.

The three expressed their interest in the violence that took place in the National Assembly. With regard to this, Kim Tae-chung said: While not calling into account executive members of the ruling party and responsible National Assembly officials who committed illegal acts, they are pressing only victims. This is like carrying the war into the enemy's camp. More drastic violence, including smashing the residence of the National Assembly speaker, was committed at the time of the revision of the Constitution, which allows a president to stay in office for a third term. However, this incident did not cause any trouble. They hastily concluded the meeting because President Yi, who did not know the exact time the meeting would be held, arrived late. Though they pretended to go their separate ways after the meeting, they joined the joint press conference on torture arranged by the opposition forces.

Hold Press Conference on Torture

SK100108 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 7 Dec 85 p 11

[Text] At 0935 on 7 December, the Committee To Take Joint Measures To Check Torture held a press conference on the day of the Declaration of Human Rights at the office of the Human Rights Committee of the Korean Christian Church Council in the Christian Hall at Yonji-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul. Attending the press conference were Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, cochairmen of the Council for Promotion of Democracy; Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party; lawyers Kim Myong-yun and Hong Nam-sun; and five advisers and representatives of the Committee To Take Joint Measures. Mun Ik-hwan, Kye Hun-che, and Paek Ki-wan failed to participate in the press conference because they were either placed under house arrest or checked by the police while trying to enter the Christian Hall.

At the press conference, the Committee To Take Joint Measures stated: "While conducting propaganda saying that it honors the dignity of man and rejects violence, the incumbent government has perpetrated such terrible acts completely repressing the basic rights and fundamental human rights of the people aspiring for democratization as torture." The committee added: "We demand that the incumbent government's human rights policy which is causing international isolation and the people's distrust be immediately stopped with the day of the Declaration of Human Rights as an occasion."

DJP TO RUN ASSEMBLY SESSION 'UNILATERALLY'

SK080002 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party has decided to operate the remaining regular National Assembly session alone for three days from Dec. 16 if efforts to resume the dialogue with the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] goes for nothing until then. The regular House session closes on Dec. 18.

The rival parties are groping in the dark for a clue to a breakthrough in the political impasse caused by the DJP's unilateral passage of next year's budget bill. Things have been further aggravated by the prosecution investigation of NDP lawmakers and their aides who allegedly committed violent acts in a bid to deter the budget passage.

The two parties held rounds of strategic meetings of their leading officials, respectively, yesterday to discuss ways to cope with the tense political situation. The DJP decided, first of all, to try to resume the dialogue with the NDP from this week in order to normalize the regular House session, that has been stalled since the solo budget passage last Monday. But party leaders shared the view that "the party cannot help operating the remaining session unilaterally, if our efforts to solve the impasse turn out to be futile."

In preparation for the possible unilateral operation of the House session, floor leader Yi Se-ki told party lawmakers "to stay in Seoul from Dec. 15." A DJP spokesman said there are at least 22 "urgent" bills and motions related to the public's livelihood awaiting House action during the current session. They include a motion for consent to public foreign loans and a bill designed to elevate big counties to cities from next year.

As to the investigation of NDP members, a spokesman quoted party leaders as maintaining that "those who make laws should abide by laws."

NDP president Yi Min-u huddled with Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam yesterday to discuss how to tackle the current difficult situation. The three shared the opinion that the ruling party and Speaker Yi Chae-hyong should assume responsibility for the recent situation. They claimed that Speaker Yi should seek a political solution to the current deadlock involving the investigation of NDP lawmakers and their secretaries. They also argued that leaders of the ruling party and Assembly officials should be held responsible for the situation first. After the meeting, Yi told reporters that he was willing to meet DJP chairman No Tae-u anytime, when a "favorable atmosphere" is created for a meeting of party leaders. Yi was setting conditions that the ruling camp stop the investigation and make a positive commitment to the NDP's demand for the establishment of a special House committee on constitutional revision, a party official explained.

AIR CRASH KILLS KOREAN, WOUNDS 3 U.S. SOLDIERS

SK100359 Seoul YONHAP in English 0315 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Cheongju, Korea, Dec. 10 (OANA-YONHAP) -- One South Korean soldier was killed and three American soldiers were injured around 10:40 p.m. Monday when a UH-60 military helicopter flew into a high-voltage cable and crashed in a rice paddy in the central province of Chungchong, sources here said Tuesday.

VOK PRESENTS SON SANN'S 'MESSAGE' TO NATION

BK080500 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Message from CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann to the entire Cambodian nation calling for national unity -- recorded]

[Text] My respects to all venerable monks; dear compatriots in the liberated zone and abroad: It has long been my desire to address all brothers and sisters throughout the country. Today, I take advantage of our own radio, our far-reaching Voice of the Khmer, to send my message to all Buddhist monks and all compatriots in Cambodia. I beg all of you to review the ancient history of Cambodia to see what lessons we can learn and apply to the present. In the past, whenever we Khmer were divided, our enemies, including those who exist at present, came in to cause greater division in our country and to grab our territory. We Khmer lost our national independence so many times already. The history of our country also shows us another big lesson: Our people, reunited, succeeded in liberating Cambodia twice in the past.

Now, because of our division since 1970 we have again lost our independence. The Vietnamese aggressors invaded our country, grabbed our fertile lands, and massacred our people. Now again, all of us, learning the big lessons of history, are joining heads and hands in order to launch a united struggle to liberate the country. If we do not do this, nothing can stop our Cambodia from becoming another Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory now part of Vietnam]. An important lesson that can be drawn from Kampuchea Kraom is that when we lost it to the Vietnamese, our people in mainland Cambodia did not raise a single finger to help Kampuchea Kraom. Now, the compatriots living abroad as well as those living along the border are all Khmer. We must live together. One day we will be united; why don't we become united now in order to liberate our country quickly before the whole nation is exterminated. This is my hope.

Moreover, I would like to inform our compatriots inside the country about how to behave in order to facilitate this union. We should not do anything that would cause fellow Cambodians to remain hostile to each other in the future. If you believe in national union, you can continue to work with the Vietnamese so long as you keep from killing fellow Cambodians. Only those who worship the Vietnamese will not abide by this code, and they will surely follow the Vietnamese back to Vietnam. But for most of us who love Cambodia and want to liberate Cambodia and live in Cambodia, we must not do anything that might alienate ourselves from the rest of the nation. Those of you who live in Phnom Penh should know this feeling very well. You have punished some persons without trial. In the future, when it is our turn to bring you to trial, how will we be able to reconcile such an offense? Therefore, I once again appeal to all of us to be careful so that we can make reconciliation possible. I also take this opportunity to extend best wishes to all of you in the interior. I hope all of you are aware of the lessons of our national history and remain careful to bring about national unity as soon as possible before the Vietnamese aggressors massacre all of our people.

The UH-60 helicopter was carrying one Korean soldier, Cp. Ko Yoong-sok, 22, and three American soldiers who were not identified immediately. It had been flying over the central provincial city of Chinchon, some 90 kilometers south of Seoul, as part of a night training procedure, sources said.

FKI URGES PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION AFTER 1995

SK100024 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), one of the nation's four major private economic organizations, insisted yesterday that Korea's protection of intellectual property rights should start after 1995.

The FKI suggestion is meant as a head-on clash with the governmental drive to solve the issues pending with the United States before this Christmas. In the four-day bilateral talks, which began yesterday, the government is known to be considering "after 1988" program on chemical substance patents, a major component of intellectual property rights.

In its position paper, FKI said that Korea's protection of chemical substance patents would cause a 30 percent rise in the import prices of related products. FKI underlined Korea's infant stage in the cited field. Last year, for instance, Korea had no chemical substance patents, compared with 12 cases in Japan, five cases in France and Italy and two cases in the United States. "It is expected to be possible for Korea to create new chemical substances after 1991 and to export them from 1997," FKI's report said. "Furthermore, considering the development stage, Korea's safeguards of medicine and agricultural chemical-related substance patents should begin after 2000," it added.

The federation also demanded that the government withhold its plan to join the copyright-related international convention in 1988. "It is inevitable for Korea to protect foreign copyrights. However, it should do it in a way that would ensure an orderly publication atmosphere and free the country from foreign debt pressure," it said.

SCHOOLS URGED TO FOIL STUDENT COUNCILS' LECTURES

SK100101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Dec 85 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Education has instructed universities and colleges across the country to foil their student councils from sponsoring special lectures during the coming winter vacation period. The ministry issued the instruction at a meeting of deans and professors in charge of student affairs, which was held last weekend in Cheju.

The instruction was designed out of the fear that student councils, whose leaders are mostly radical students, may use the fees they will collect from lecture participants for their illegal rallies and demonstrations, officials said.

However, ministry officials said, special lectures to be administrated by school authorities will be allowed during the vacation.

At the three-day meeting which ended at Cheju National University Sunday, participants from universities and colleges reviewed the campus problems and discussed effective means for the campus stabilization for the new year.

PREM MEETS WOLFOWITZ, COMMENTS ON SRV OFFENSIVE

BK100213 Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Premier Prem Tinsulanon yesterday told visiting U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz that the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea are expected to violate Thai territory again in their dry-season offensive against the Khmer resistance this year. Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Asa Sarasin quoted Prem as telling Wolfowitz during their meeting at the Government House that Hanoi cannot possibly encircle the Khmer guerrillas without violating Thai territory.

"...Vietnam will violate Thai territory again though Hanoi has been saying it has never done so," he quoted the premier as saying.

Asa said Gen Prem expressed appreciation for President Reagan's concerns over the situation in this region and raising the issue during the recent summit with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva.

Asa said Prem and Wolfowitz also discussed the problem of Indochinese refugees in Thailand. He said Wolfowitz promised to persuade Canada, France and Australia to continue accepting refugees from Thailand while the U.S. will maintain its support for Thailand in this matter. Wolfowitz is scheduled to visit the Thai-Kampuchean border today for a first-hand look at the refugee situation.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday also briefed Wolfowitz on the Indonesia-proposed "limited cocktail party," according to Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri.

Sawanit quoted Sitthi as saying that any proposal dealing with the Kampuchean problem must receive the support of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) first. "Thailand will support the proposal that the CGDK supports," he said. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told reporters on Sunday that Sitthi had agreed to the Indonesian proposal of limited cocktail party, which will bring together the four Kampuchean factions for an informal gathering to hammer out their difference.

Wolfowitz, who earlier met with the National Security Council Secretary General Sgd Ldr Prasong Sunsiri, discussed wide ranging issues with Sitthi in the 70-minute discussion at the Foreign Ministry, Sawanit said. The spokesman said that the two leaders discussed regional problems, bilateral economic ties, Kampuchean problem, MIA issue, and the U.S. policy toward Vietnam. Wolfowitz also briefed Sitthi on the result of the Geneva summit, according to the spokesman, who added that there had not been any positive result coming out of the summit on the regional conflicts, particularly on the seven-year-old Kampuchean conflict.

Sitthi also assured Wolfowitz that Thailand has been well prepared in anticipation of the imminent dry-season offensive by Vietnamese troops against the resistance forces, Sawanit said. He also said that Wolfowitz and the Assistant Secretary of Defence Richard Armitage will be visiting Hanoi in the future to discuss the MIA issue.

Wolfowitz is scheduled to leave for the Thai-Kampuchean border this morning and listen to briefings on the current situation by the Burma Task Force. He will leave Bangkok this evening.

MOKHTAR DISCUSSES CAMBODIA 'COCKTAIL PARTY'

K090110 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Dec 85 p 5

[Text] Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, apparently eager for a breakthrough in the Kampuchean conflict, said the Indonesian-proposed "cocktail party" would allow all Kampuchean factions to speak for themselves on what they want.

"We (ASEAN) have been involved in the conflict for almost eight years. We have been thinking for them (Kampuchians)," he said. "It's time they have to tell us what they want." The cocktail party will test "how close the Kampuchians are among themselves," he said.

Speaking at Don Muang Airport before his departure, Dr Mokhtar said his Thai counterpart ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila agreed to the proposed meeting of all the Kampuchean warring factions during their meeting yesterday morning.

"We hope that the CGDK (Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea) will not reject it," Dr Mokhtar said. He said Indonesia and India also proposed that Vietnam be invited to the party. The suggestion, he said, was made during a recent meeting between Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Indonesian President Suharto in New Delhi.

Dr Mokhtar said it would be more difficult to include Vietnam in the meeting. "But if that is possible, it would come closer to the proximity talks." He asserted that even if Vietnam withdrew its troops from Kampuchea the problem would not disappear, because some other problems, such as the Khmer Rouge, would return.

The Indonesian minister said the planned cocktail party was very similar to the idea of national reconciliation put forth by the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime. He said the proposal was based on an agreement of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting in Bangkok two years ago, which confirmed that the Kampuchean conflict was the problem of the Kampuchean people. He added that Indonesia agreed to CGDK President Prime Norodom Sihanouk's idea of a cocktail party of all the Kampuchean factions and was offering itself as a venue for such a meeting.

Indonesia, he said, agreed with Malaysia and Thailand that the original plan to include the Soviet Union and China in the proposed meeting was impractical. A more modest format for such a meeting of all the Kampuchean parties including the Heng Samrin regime should be useful, he said.

"This comes close to Phnom Penh's idea of national reconciliation and an offer of national amnesty. That's why we are offering Indonesia as a venue." He said the time frame for the cocktail party had not yet been worked out and that a lot of preparations were still needed.

Dr Mokhtar added that he had not yet approached any of the Kampuchean factions on the matter. But he said that after his return from Australia, he would head a working group in Jakarta to discuss the planned party.

OFFICIALS TO 'SOUND OUT' SIHANOUK IDEAS ON TALKS

BK100139 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] Thai officials will sound out the reaction of Khmer resistance leaders Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan on Indonesia's proposed "cocktail party" with Vietnam.

A Foreign Ministry source said that Ambassador to Beijing Orachun Tanaphong has been told to sound out the reactions from the three, who are in China. Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea President, Prince Sihanouk; Prime Minister Son Sann and Vice President Khieu Samphan are in China for a three-day visit which started on Sunday.

Sounding out the Khmers follows the visit by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja to Bangkok over the weekend to explain Jakarta's proposal to Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. Mr Mokhtar told ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi that the "cocktail party" should include the Sihanoukists, the KPNLF, the Khmer Rouge and Heng Samrin. Indonesia and India have proposed that Vietnam be invited to attend.

The sources said ACM Sitthi told Mr Mokhtar Thailand had no objection to the four Khmer groups and Vietnam meeting at the "cocktail party", but the coalition government must agree to such a meeting. The sources also said that it is not possible that such a meeting would eventuate with just the four Khmer groups. The source said the four plus one "cocktail party" differs from the ASEAN-proposed proximity talks in that those who attend, if they attend, will meet face-to-face rather than through a middleman.

Another difference is that the Heng Samrin regime and the Vietnamese will be considered separate entities, unlike the proximity talks where Heng Samrin can attend but under the banner of Hanoi. Observers said Prince Sihanouk may feel uncomfortable with the four plus one formula because he has proposed an informal meeting of the Khmer groups, the superpowers and those nations involved in the region. Observers think Son Sann would agree to the Indonesian proposal, but the Khmer Rouge reaction would be hard to predict. The sources, who said Mr Mokhtar would be sounding out reactions from the remaining ASEAN nations, added that the minister would not visit Hanoi until early next year.

TASS NEWSMAN INTERVIEWED, DENIES ALLEGATIONS

BK070915 Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 7 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] "All the allegations are nonsense," said Sergey Solovyev, TASS bureau chief in Bangkok, in a telephone interview with NAE0 NA on Friday, responding to allegations that he might be a member of the KGB intelligence agency. "I am very surprised on this intriguing issue," said Solovyev, adding that the Thai authorities have never informed him of the allegations.

The Hong Kong-based English language weekly FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW previously quoted a Thai official as saying that Solovyev had been refused a Thai work permit extension and would leave the country soon. The weekly's report also said that Solovyev had close contacts with Thai labor leaders, causing Thai authorities to suspect that he might be a member of the Soviet intelligence agency and that they did not extend his work permit because "he did not carry out his work in line with his duty."

Officials of the Interior Ministry's alien's occupation division confirmed to NAE0 NA that there would be no extension for the Soviet correspondent's work permit. They also confirmed all the allegations. Solovyev rejected the charges, saying that he has never contacted or even talked personally to any labor leaders in Thailand. He called on the Labor Department to reveal the evidence if he conducted any wrongdoings.

"You should go and ask the Thai authorities what wrongdoings I had committed. They are just allegations without any evidence. They will probably have nothing to support the allegations. I have never violated any Thai laws. If they have the evidence, they should reveal it," Solovyev said.

The 58-year-old Soviet correspondent has been in Thailand since June 1985, and has a visa and a work permit from the Labor Department. His work permit expired at the beginning of September, and he admitted that Thai authorities did not extend for his work permit. However, Solovyev said that his visa is valid up to early March 1986. He plans to return home after that, adding that he has concluded his duty here and that his departure will have nothing to do with the allegations.

OFFICIAL: ATHIT-SITTHI MISUNDERSTANDING OVER

BK080518 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 7 Dec 85 pp 2, 3

[Text] Sawanit Khongsiri, director general of the Information Department, Foreign Ministry, reported to newsmen yesterday that Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek had already met with Foreign Ministry Permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin to clear up the misunderstanding about the news report on Gen Athit's comment on the joint news conference held by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and Secretary General of the National Security Council Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri when they made an inspection tour to the border area recently. According to the report, Gen Athit accused the Foreign Ministry of explaining policy matters to the military.

Asa said the misunderstanding has been cleared up. Gen Athit said he believed reporters must misstated the question. In fact, both the military and the ministry have their responsibilities and they understand each other.

The director general of the Information Department also explained that the foreign minister and the secretary general of the National Security Council made the inspection tour to the border area because they are aware of their responsibilities and they also wanted to visit the border soldiers. Since the soldiers wished to know about the foreign policy towards Vietnam and Cambodia, the minister explained the policy of the Foreign Ministry to the soldiers.

EFFORTS TO RESOLVE TIN CRISIS REPORTED

BK091025 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 9 Dec 85 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] In an effort to resolve the tin crisis in the country, the government, through the Mineral Resources Department, is discussing with the Thai Sarco, representing the tin buyer side, and the Mining Council of Thailand, representing the seller side, in order to try to establish a national tin market as soon as possible. According to Sitthiphan Thephasit, secretary of the Mining Council of Thailand, tin miners cannot sit back after learning about the closure of the tin market but must coordinate with the Mineral Resources Department and Thai Sarco to establish a tin market in Thailand as soon as possible. In any event, the council has not discussed the matter with the director of the Mineral Resources Department because he has been in London attending the International Tin Council meeting. Sitthiphan said tin mining members of the council will meet on 11 December to discuss ways to speed up the Dicial Council's consideration of the Industry Ministry's proposed reduction of taxes and royalties.

VNA CITFS MCGOVERN ON HANDLING OF MIA ISSUE

BK100112 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Dec. 9 -- The time is long overdue for us to respond to Hanoi's latest move and make a positive effort to establish a peaceful relationship with this country that we did so much to destroy, said U.S. Senator George McGovern in an article carried recently in the U.S. newspaper EVENING CHRONICLE.

He wrote: One of the cruel frauds perpetuated in the nightmare of U.S. policy in Vietnam was the notion that we had to keep fighting there to secure the release of our prisoners, and that we could not come to terms with our enemy after the war until all missing Americans (?were) accounted for... This should have been clear to anyone who retained some measure of common sense. But not content with deluding the American public, and perhaps themselves, for a decade about the blunders that characterized our Vietnam War policy, advocates of this folly have perpetuated it by rejecting diplomatic relations and trade with Vietnam, partially on the grounds that there are still Americans missing in action.

Indicating that the MIA issue cannot be settled overnight, the senator recalled that the navigator on the B-24 bomber that he had piloted in World War 2 is still missing after all these years and the Vietnam War was fought in a much less developed area. He said to him the miracle is that the list of these still missing is so small. The truth is that Vietnamese officials have done a remarkable job for the past decade of sending our prisoners home and of identifying and turning over the remains of others, the senator added.

'NO IMMEDIATE PLANS' FOR TALKS ON MIA'S

HK091438 Hong Kong AFP in English 1332 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Hanoi, Dec 9 (AFP) -- Vietnam today indicated that there were no immediate plans for a high-level U.S. delegation to visit here for talks on U.S. troops missing in action (MIA) in the Vietnam war. Tran Hoan, who heads the North American Department in the Foreign Affairs Ministry, had said Tuesday that the United States had proposed a visit by a high-level delegation December 16 and that Vietnam was "studying" the idea. However, reliable sources said here today that Vietnam and the United States were still in the process of "making arrangements so that such a meeting can take place at a date convenient to both parties."

The State Department had denied Mr Tran Hoan's statement, saying that discussions were to be held on the date of a visit by the U.S. delegation, but there was no question of it taking place before the end of the year. The sources here today reaffirmed that Washington had proposed December 16 for the talks, but gave no reason why they would not go ahead, and did not indicate whether the problem stemmed from Washington or Hanoi. A visit had been planned earlier this year by the U.S. delegation, to include Assistant Secretary of State for Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz and Assistant Defence Secretary Richard Armitage. But it was cancelled by Washington at the last minute in August because Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach would not be in Hanoi at the time to meet with the U.S. officials. U.S. President Ronald Reagan has said his administration will attempt to solve the issue of 1,797 Americans still unaccounted for in Vietnam, and the Hanoi authorities say they think it can be settled within two years.

HANOI RADIO REPORTS RESULTS OF MIA TEAM VISIT

BK041508 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1446 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] As agreed between the SRV and U.S. Governments, the U.S. team of experts headed by Colonel Joe Harvey came to Vietnam on 13 November to hold a regular specialist conference on the issue of U.S. MIA's and to discuss coordination between the two sides to excavate the area of a U.S. aircraft crash in Yen Thuong village, Gia Lam District, Hanoi.

Following the conference of experts on 14 and 15 November, on 19 November the U.S. and Vietnamese experts began the excavation. This was the first time both sides coordinated the excavation of a site of a war-time plane crash. The excavation has reached fine results. Many parts of the B-52 aircraft which crashed in Yen Thuong village were found. The vestiges and remains of the dead were also found.

On 4 December, following the ceremony to conclude the excavation, the representative of Vietnam's MIA search agency also handed to the U.S. Government representative 7 remains and other material evidence and the information related to 14 other cases of recently discovered U.S. MIA's during the Vietnam war.

The U.S. Government representative expressed profound gratitude for the humanity and good-will attitude of the Vietnamese Government and people, and highly appraised Vietnam's cooperation in resolving the issue of U.S. MIA's and especially the cooperation and assistance of the local administration and people in excavating the crash site in Yen Thuong village.

USSR SOCIAL AFFAIRS, LABOR DELEGATION VISITS

BK061729 Hanoi VNA in English 1611 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 6 -- A delegation of the Soviet State Committee for Labour and Social Affairs led by its Chairman Yuriy Batalin has paid a working visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Labour. This afternoon Vietnamese Labour Minister Dao Thien Thi and Yuriy Batalin signed minutes of the future labour cooperation between the two countries.

The signing was witnessed by representatives of the party Central Committee's International Department, the Foreign Ministry, the State Planning Commission, the Ministries of Finance and Public Health; and Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin. During its stay, the delegation paid a floral tribute at Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, laid a wreath at the Le Nin Monument, toured Quang Ninh Province, the special zone of Vung Tau-Con Dao and Ho Chi Minh City.

Meets Pham Van Dong

BK080148 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 7 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received at the Presidential Palace here today the visiting delegation of the Soviet State Committee for Labour and Social Affairs led by its Chairman Yuriy Batalin. Also present were Minister of Labour Dao Thien Thi and Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin.

Chairman Pham Van Dong welcomed the delegation's visit to Vietnam, which, he said, will further enhance the labour cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the coming period. He sincerely thanked the party, government and fraternal people of the Soviet Union for their assistance to Vietnam on training a contingent of skilled workers, a valuable asset in national construction and defence. He expressed his hope that the labour cooperation between the two countries based on the Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Cooperation and Friendship would constantly develop. On behalf of the delegation, Yuriy Batalin thanked Chairman Pham Van Dong for his warm welcome and stressed that the Soviet Union has always considered its labour cooperation with Vietnam a noble internationalist obligation. The reception took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

LEADERS GREET THAI COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK051026 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Chairman of the SRV Council of State Truong Chinh on 4 December cabled greetings message to King Phumiphon Adunyadet of Thailand. The message reads: On the occasion of Thailand's national day and the 58th birthday of Your Majesty, I am sending to you my best wishes. I wish the Thai people happiness and prosperity. I also wish that friendly relations between our two countries develop further. I wish Your Majesties the King and the Queen good health.

On the same occasion, Chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong sent a greetings message to Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. The message read: On the occasion of the national day of the Kingdom of Thailand, I am sending you my best wishes. I wish the Thai people happiness and prosperity. I wish that friendship between the Vietnamese and Thai people will be strengthened and develop further. SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach also sent a greetings message to Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on the same occasion.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CUBAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

Almeida Given Ho Chi Minh Order

OW042046 Hanoi VNA in English 1611 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 4 -- A ceremony was held at the Presidential Palace this afternoon to present the Ho Chi Minh Order to Juan Almeida Bosque, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, vice chairman of the State Council of Cuba, currently on a visit here, for his outstanding contributions to the consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship, the militant solidarity and allround cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba. Present on the Vietnamese side were President Truong Chinh, General Chu Huy Man, party Secretary Hoang Tung and other high officials. On the Cuban side was the party and government delegation led by Juan Almeida Bosque, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. [as received] C.C. and vice chairman of the State Council.

Speaking at the presentation ceremony, President Truong Chinh said: "By awarding you this noble decoration of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, we wish to express our love and sincere gratitude to the Communist Party, government and people of Cuba for the pure sentiments, the heart-felt and effective support and assistance they have always reserved for our revolutionary cause, and also for your personal outstanding contributions to fostering the friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between our two nations".

In his reply, Juan Almeida Bosque thanked the Vietnamese party and state for the noble award bearing the name of President Ho Chi Minh. He quoted President Fidel Castro as saying that President Ho Chi Minh is "an extraordinary revolutionary, man who led a modest and thrifty life, who has become the father of all Vietnamese, a symbol of will-power and staunchness, indomitable combative spirit and of the honour of all world revolutionaries". He reiterated the unbreakable friendship of the Cuban people with the Vietnamese people. A reception was given at the presidential palace this evening by the Central Committee of the CPV, the State Council in honour of the Cuban party and government delegation.

Group Meets Le Duan

BK051724 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 5 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party CC and president of the State Council, received here this afternoon the visiting Cuban delegation led by Juan Almeida Bosque, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Cuba [CPC] Central Committee and vice president of the State Council and president of the CPC Central Committee's National Commission of Control and Revision.

Present on this occasion were General Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the party CC and vice president of the State Council; Vu Quang, member of the party CC and head of its International Department; Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the office of the National Assembly and the State Council; and Hoang Bich Son, vice minister for foreign affairs.

Speaking to their Cuban guests, the Vietnamese leaders exalted the big achievements of the Cuban people in national construction and defence, their revolutionary heroism, and proletarian internationalism. Cuba has always been a source of confidence for the Vietnamese people and other peoples now struggling for national independence and freedom, Le Duan said. Le Duan and Truong Chinh expressed the Vietnamese people's friendship with and admiration for President Fidel Castro and the fraternal Cuban people, and sincerely wished them still greater achievements in their glorious revolutionary cause. They asked the Cuban guests to convey their best greetings to President Fidel Castro and other Cuban party and state leaders.

In his reply, Juan Almeida Bosque extended to Le Duan, Truong Chinh and other Vietnamese party and state leaders the warmest greetings from Fidel Castro and other Cuban party and state leaders. He said he was very happy to visit Vietnam on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the two countries. He also expressed his sincere gratitude to the Vietnamese party, state and people for their warm welcome and hospitality.

J. A. Bosque praised the considerable achievements of the Vietnamese people over the past years and the close militant solidarity between Cuba and Vietnam. The Cuban and Vietnamese peoples are bound by their common ideal and objectives, he said, noting that the constant enhancement of the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the parties, states and peoples of the two countries over the past 25 years are an eloquent demonstration of this fact. The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and militant solidarity.

Amity Groups Sponsor Meeting

OW070826 Hanoi VNA in English 0804 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 6 -- A grand meeting was held here at the municipal theatre this evening to mark the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Cuba. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples (VCSFWP) and the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association (VCFA).

Among those present at the meeting were Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice president of the State Council; Hoang Tung, member of the Secretariat of the party CC; Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Presidium of the VCSFWP; Mrs. Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Party CC and president of the VCFA; Nguyen Van Tien, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Hoang Bich Son, vice foreign minister and representatives of the central and local offices and mass organizations.

Cuban Charge d'Affaires a.i. Maria Micaela Ramirez and other members of the Cuban Embassy here and the visiting Cuban party and state delegation led by Juan Almeida Bosque, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, Vice president of the State Council and president of the C.P.C. Central Committee's National Commission of Control and Revision, also attended the meeting.

Following the opening speech by Hoang Tung, Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son brought out the significance of the anniversary, and highly valued the valuable and wholehearted support of the Cuban party, government and people, especially beloved Comrade Fidel Castro, for the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. After expressing the Vietnamese people's joy over and pride in the Cuban people's great achievements, Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son said: "From the bottom of their heart, the Vietnamese people once again affirm their militant solidarity with and full support for the heroic Cuban people. Together with progressive mankind, the Vietnamese people demand the the U.S. Administration put an immediate end to all its scheme and criminal acts against the socialist Cuba."

Addressing the meeting, the Cuban charge d'affaires a.i. said: "Over recent years, the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples, two parties and two governments of Vietnam and Cuba tempered in the common struggle against the U.S. imperialists, in our joint efforts aimed at building a more beautiful society, and in our absolute loyalty to principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have been consolidated and developed." She reaffirmed Cuba's strong support for the Vietnamese people in their struggle against all acts of aggression.

On this occasion, she pointed out, the Cuban people feel satisfied and happy about the fine development of the relationship between the two countries. They are convinced that now as in the past the two nations of Jose Marti and Fidel and of Ho Chi Minh, which are bound together by history and principles of communism and internationalism, will together continue to fight and share their victories.

Group Visits Ho Chi Minh City

BK080129 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 7 -- The visiting Cuban party and state delegation led by Revolutionary Commander Juan Almeida Bosque, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, vice-president of the Council of State and president of the party Central Committee's Control Department, left Hanoi today for a visit to Ho Chi Minh City. It was seen off at the government guest house by Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and vice president of the State Council; Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee; and other senior Vietnamese officials.

Delegation Concludes Visit

OW081725 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 8 -- The Cuban party and state delegation led by Revolutionary Commander Juan Bosque Almeida, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, vice president of the State Council and president of the party CC's National Commission of Control and Revision, left Ho Chi Minh City today, concluding its official friendly visit to Vietnam. It was seen off at Tan Son Nhat Airport by Mai Chi Tho, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee; Le Trang, deputy director of the Office of the National Assembly and State Council; and Le Quang Chanh, vice chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee. While in Ho Chi Minh City, the delegation toured a number of former revolutionary bases in the suburban district of Cu Chi. On Dec. 7 evening, it was feted by the city people's committee. Speaking on the occasion, J.A. Bosque expressed his joy of having the opportunity to visit the city bearing the name of President Ho Chi Minh and wished its people still more successes in economic transformation and development.

NHAN DAN Salutes Delegation

OW041157 Hanoi VNA in English 0801 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 4 -- "The Vietnamese people note with great joy and pride that the friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba have been constantly and fruitfully developed," says NHAN DAN in an article today warmly welcoming the Cuban party and state delegation headed by Juan Almeida Bosque, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, vice president of the Council of State and chairman of the party C.C's National Commission of Control and Revision, which arrives here today for an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

It continues: "The relations between our two countries are closely associated with the two nations' revolutionary struggle and similarities. In the last century, Jose Marti, in the struggle for the independence and freedom of his own country, became the first Cuban who had planted the tree of friendship between Cuba and Vietnam. Today, in the light of Marxism-Leninism and with great care from the party and state leaders and peoples of the two countries, that tree of friendship is blossoming and bearing fruit.

"The victorious Cuban revolution right in the backyard of the North American imperialist chieftain", NHAN DAN points out, "has constituted an important contribution to the world revolution.

"Lessons drawn from the Cuban revolution are invaluable to nations fighting for genuine independence and freedom. The beacon the free Cuba is encouraging the oppressed peoples in Latin America and other parts of the world to rise up and fight for their liberation. Cuba has now become a firm outpost of socialism in the Western Hemisphere.

"The Vietnamese people admire the Cuban people who are standing on the forefront of the revolutionary struggle. We have always stood by the side of the Cuban people and shared with them every difficulty and success. We fully support Cuba's just stance in uniting all the Latin American peoples to struggle against international capitalism's policy of aggression and brutal exploitation, for the establishment of a new and fair international economic order," NHAN DAN concludes.

NHAN DAN PRAISES GDR DELEGATION'S VISIT

OW040827 Hanoi VNA in English 0756 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 4 -- NHAN DAN today runs an article, warmly welcoming the G.D.R. party and government delegation led by Werner Felte, Political Bureau member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, which arrives here today for an official friendship visit to Vietnam. It puts high value on the G.D.R.'s contributions to the world people's common struggle to defeat the policy of arms race and confrontation of the U.S.-led warlike imperialist forces.

The paper continues: "The Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the fine development of the solidarity, friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the G.D.R. built and fostered by the two countries' beloved leaders-Presidents Ho Chi Minh and Wilhelm Pieck. The Vietnam-G.D.R. Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation the 8th anniversary of which we celebrate today has raised the pure relationship between the two countries to a new qualitative development and contributed to the consolidation and expansion of the mutually beneficial economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

"The Vietnamese people always bear in mind and treasure the fine sentiment, effective support and assistance given them by the party, government and people of the G.D.R.

"Today, in the face of the policy of stepping up the arms race and confrontation pursued by the U.S. imperialists, NATO and other international reactionary forces, which has posed a serious threat to Europe, Asia, the Pacific and the world as a whole, the further strengthening of the Vietnam-G.D.R. solidarity as well as the solidarity among the countries in the socialist community is of more important significance, thus making active contributions to the common struggle for peace and security of all nations and for the victory of socialism all over the world," NHAN DAN concludes.

TO HUU ADDRESSES BORDER IDEOLOGICAL WORK MEETING

BK060545 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] The second conference on ideological work in the northern border districts was held on 2-4 December by the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department. The aim of this conference was to draw experience on and develop the achievements that had been recorded so as to overcome all difficulties and strengthen the border in every aspect. Comrade To Huu, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Hoang Tung, secretary of the party Central Committee, attended and addressed the conference.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, Comrade To Huu warmly commended the people of all nationalities and armed forces in all areas along the northern border for their solidarity and heroism in defending the country's borderline firmly. After pointing out the enemy's schemes and tricks, Comrade To Huu urged the armed forces and people in all border provinces and districts to strengthen solidarity, enhance revolutionary awareness, and resolutely intensify national security and defense in areas close to the border aimed at building all border districts into steel fortresses in all aspects -- military, political, and economic.

FOOD PRODUCTION MAY NOT ACHIEVE 1985 TARGET

OW061133 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 6 -- Though food production this year in Vietnam may not achieve the target of 19 million tons set by the fifth party congress, due to repeated natural disasters, its productivity and output may be the highest ever since," said Vietnamese Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Ngoc Triu in his recent interview with TUAN TIEN TUC (Vietnam NEWSWEEK) correspondent on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Vietnamese Agricultural Service.

He recalled that floods and storms had repeatedly visited Vietnam this year especially at a time when the autumn rice was growing well, thus submerging hundreds of thousands of hectares of rice in such northern provinces as Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Bac, Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung and Thanh Hoa and particularly causing heavy losses in lives and property to the population of the central province of Binh Tri Thien.

However, Nguyen Ngoc Triu said, we have got a bumper winter-spring crop with the record rice yield which is 913,000 tons more than the same crop last year. The acreage under the summer-autumn rice crop was expanded, bringing about an increase of more than 244,000 tons in output over the same crop last year and higher productivity. In spite of a loss of almost one million tons in the autumn crop due to successive natural calamities the possible high yield from southern provinces and unaffected areas can considerably make up for the loss.

Asked about the causes of successes in Vietnam's food production, the minister said: "First of all these successes have been resulted from the new managerial mechanism and new policies toward agricultural production such as the price system for farm produce purchase, the contractual system, etc, which have disentangled many problems and encouraged production".

He continued: "It can be said that the 1985 program and the 1981-85 five-year plan for agricultural production have been basically fulfilled with many record figures. However, the agricultural production has not yet steadily solved the food problem, the production of industrial crops and farm products for export is still below the mark, the labour productivity is low, etc."

On the agricultural service's orientation and targets in 1986, Nguyen Ngoc Triu said: "In the years to come, agricultural production is still considered as the foremost front, the core of which is food and foodstuff production. It must be taken one step to the large-scale socialist production.

"We must try to achieve 19-20 million tons of food in 1986. This is our biggest aim and the No. 1 task. At the same time, importance must be attached to developing industrial crops, both short and long-term, and husbandry.

ARMY PAPER HAILS MILITANT ALLIANCE WITH LAOS

BK051501 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Article by (Hung Phi) in "recent issue" of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN entitled: "A Decade of Vietnam-Laos Militant Alliance"]

[Text] The extremely pure, special militant solidarity between the two peoples of Vietnam and Laos as well as the militant alliance among the three nations on the Indochinese peninsula constitute a factor deciding the success of the revolution in each country. In the past decade, this alliance has been consolidated and promoted, bringing about new, very important steps of development. In the 1975-79 period, the 3-country alliance had to jointly seek ways to overcome new obstacles resulting from the genocidal practices of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime -- lackey of Beijing -- in Cambodia. This was the period when Vietnam and Laos had to find ways to effectively help the Cambodian people restart the revolution and victoriously counter the wars of aggression waged by the reactionary Beijing expansionists and hegemonists against the three Indochinese countries. This was also the period that saw new qualitative changes in the relations between the two fraternal parties and countries of Vietnam and Laos. The period from 1979 to the present, which was marked by the 7 January 1979 victory in Cambodia, has witnessed new successes of the militant solidarity among the three peoples. Today, the relations among the three parties have become the relations among the three states and three independent and sovereign countries; and all three have become outposts of the socialist system in Southeast Asia, simultaneously carrying out the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland of each country.

This militant alliance which helped liberate nations and gain independence and freedom has developed into a comprehensive militant alliance in the political, military, economic, and cultural fields, with the economic alliance playing an increasingly important role. The talks between the two political bureaus in January 1984 defined the orientations and methods for strengthening and expanding all-round cooperation between the two countries, and, especially, for resolving economic issues of long-term strategic significance for the two countries as well as the three Indochinese countries. Beginning in 1985, the alliance between the two parties and countries of Vietnam and Laos has been intensified; it has taken on a new quality and proved to be effective for cooperation, especially in the economic field. During their talks, the two political bureaus assessed the results of the implementation of the agreements reached at the previous conference and discussed specific measures for carrying out these agreements in order to create a drastic and intensive change in the promotion of the all-round alliance and cooperation between the two parties and countries in the coming period with the aim of rapidly and vigorously pushing ahead the socialist revolution of Vietnam and Laos as well as that of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

The military alliance between the two countries was the main aspect throughout the course of the national and democratic revolution. After the revolution in the two countries shifted to a new stage and since late 1976 when the U.S. imperialists returned to Thailand and especially when the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists openly opposed and sabotaged the revolution in the three Indochinese countries, the two countries have had to enter into a strategic defense alliance, and bilateral relations in the fields of national defense and security have been strengthened and consolidated. The two sides have agreed upon the viewpoints, orientations, and programs for cooperation; and coordinated with each other in jointly ensuring national defense. Vietnam has stood ready to support Laos in safeguarding the major strategic directions and foiling the armed activities and schemes of rebellions and subversions by the enemy.

Vietnam has made a positive contribution to training and fostering military and security cadres for Laos and built for it a number of national defense and rear service facilities. At present, the LPA has been strengthened in many respects, both quantitatively and qualitatively. In particular, the armed public security force has grown eight times larger over 1975. The three armed services -- Army, Air Force, and Navy -- and other armed branches such as engineer, artillery, radar, missile, chemical, and other branches have gradually advanced toward standardization and modernization and become fully capable of safeguarding the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, defending the frontiers, maintaining social order, and protecting the undertaking to build socialism and the happy life of the various Lao tribes.

Since the founding of the LPDR, the two countries of Vietnam and Laos have been advancing together toward socialism, and cooperation between the two countries in the economic and cultural fields has been further tightened and become ever more important. In the spirit of comprehensive cooperation and mutual assistance for joint development purposes, Vietnam has expanded economic and cultural cooperation with Laos in diverse forms -- at the central level, between the various sectors, and through the establishment of sisterhood between provinces -- and actively helped Laos overcome the consequences of war; to restore, transform, and develop the economy and culture; gradually stabilize the people's lives, and systematically foil the enemy's scheme to encircle, stifle, and sabotage Laos' economy and society. Steps have been taken to assist Laos in building some initial material-technical bases designed to serve the economy and national defense, expand export-import operations, and contribute to constantly developing the economy of Laos along the socialist line.

Under the correct leadership of the LPRP led by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, the past decade has been eloquent proof of the creativity and stalwart fighting spirit of the heroic Lao people of various nationalities. Originally a poor and underdeveloped country where the people led a harsh life, Laos today has undergone profound changes in its appearance. Agricultural cooperativization has been basically completed nationwide. Instead of having to import grain, Laos today is self-sufficient in grain. In 1984, the country's grain output reached 1.2 million metric tons, raising the per-capita grain output from 203 kg in 1976 to 335 kg. The number of domestic animals totaled almost 3 million, including nearly 1.5 million water buffaloes and cows and 1.3 million hogs, according to 1984 statistics. Hundreds of factories and enterprises have been restored or built, including the Nam Ngum hydroelectric power plant, the engineering works, building supply factory, and textile mill of Vientiane and the forestry products exploitation and processing facilities in the various provinces. They are constantly enhancing their great effort toward the development of the national economy.

Great development has also been recorded in culture, public health, and education. Illiteracy was eradicated on a national basis in 1984, a year ahead of schedule. In the 1984-85 school year, the entire country has nearly 7,000 schools with a total enrollment of almost 600,000 pupils. The network of hospitals and dispensaries has been extended to all provinces, districts, and villages to provide ever better care for the people's health.

Coordination of activities on the diplomatic front has been a special concern of the two parties and countries. The two sides have frequently exchanged opinions on the international and regional situation and reached an identity of views on common strategies, policies, and joint diplomatic moves.

In their diplomatic struggle, the two sides have repeatedly advanced initiatives aimed at resolving the relations between the three Indochinese countries and China, the ASEAN countries, and other countries in the region, promoting the trend of dialogue, and thwarting the enemy's schemes of opposition and sabotage against the three Indochinese countries. Coordination of diplomatic activities among the three Indochinese countries has become ever closer; it is effected on a mutually supporting and timely basis and is highly successful.

The prestige and influence of the LPRP and the LPDR have increased with each passing day in the international arena. To date, more than 60 countries and fronts in the world have established diplomatic relations with Laos. Beginning in 1985, coordination of diplomatic activities has been further stepped up between Vietnam and Laos as well as among the three Indochinese countries. Most striking were the 10th and 11th conferences of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia held in Ho Chi Minh City and Phnom Penh respectively. Noteworthy in particular are efforts to develop close, all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union -- the pillar of socialism and world peace -- other socialist countries, progressive countries and forces, and international organizations; to step up the struggle against the nuclear arms race conducted by imperialism and international reaction; to win support, assistance and cooperation in the diplomatic, economic, and cultural fields for developing the potentials of the three countries; to isolate the enemy, deepen its contradictions, and divide its ranks; to direct the spearhead at the chief enemy; to win support of public opinion; to show our goodwill; and to promote the trend of dialogue with the aim of achieving peace and stability in the region for the sake of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries, socialism, and world peace.

The militant alliance over half a century between Vietnam and Laos as well as among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia has overcome difficult and fierce trials and recorded glorious victories. It has defeated ferocious imperialist enemies and expansionist international reactionaries to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity and build socialism in the three Indochinese countries. Therefore, the special militant alliance between Vietnam and Laos and among the three Indochinese countries is the factor deciding successes, and it has become the law governing the development of the revolution of each and all the three countries until the development of the revolution of each and all the three countries until final victory.

Today, the relations between Vietnam and Laos have entered a period of vigorous, comprehensive, and profound development. The achievements and successes recorded in past years have created a firm basis for developing the all-round militant alliance between the two countries in the long term and consolidating the alliance bloc of the three Indochinese countries in the new stage. Regarding this alliance, it is obvious that Vietnam always serves as the pillar of the revolution on the Indochinese peninsula and plays a vital role in fostering the unbreakable, lasting militant solidarity among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia. The tradition of fraternal solidarity and steadfastness of the two parties, the harmonious combination of genuine patriotism with lofty socialist internationalism, and the great support and assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries are the factors that have made glorious victories possible and at the same time, further enhanced the purity and stability of the relations between the two parties and countries of Vietnam and Laos over the past half a century. The Vietnamese communists and people always remember the words of boundlessly respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh:

By our love, we will cross any mountain,
Ford any river, and traverse any high pass.
The feelings between Vietnam and Laos are deeper
Than the waters of the Red and Mekong Rivers.

AUSTRALIAMELBOURNE VIEWS NZ'S ANTINUCLEAR, PACIFIC STANDS

BK060936 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0710 GMT 6 Dec 85

[From the "International Report" moderated by Tony Hill]

[Text] In the Pacific region the debate recently has centered on two issues -- Soviet penetration, and New Zealand's ban on port visits by nuclear ships. Soviet penetration question has been raised following a fishing deal allowing the Soviet limited fishing rights around the island nation of Kiribati. The New Zealand ban has led to a dispute with the United States over regional defense obligations. The ban has also caused problems in the ANZUS defense alliance between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.

This week New Zealand's deputy prime minister, Mr Geoffrey Palmer, has been in Australia to explain legislation that would formalize the ban on nuclear ships. The legislation is due to be introduced into the New Zealand Parliament next week. But as John Lombard reports from Canberra, New Zealand does have other concerns in the Pacific region:

[Begin recording] [Lombard] At a news conference in the New Zealand High Commission after 3 days of talks in Canberra with Australian ministers and officials, Mr Palmer was quite firm and unambiguous about New Zealand's ship ban policy.

[Palmer] We are not going to retreat from that antinuclear policy, and I've made that point abundantly clear. But we are determined to play a vigorous role in the conventional defense of the South Pacific and this region.

[Lombard] Mr Palmer maintained that the relationship between New Zealand and the South Pacific island states is a very warm, friendly, and deep one.

[Palmer] It has been for a very long period of time, and the New Zealand Government plays a very important role, in our view, in maintaining the stability of the South Pacific, we have very important historic links there, and we regard ourselves very much as a Pacific power.

[Lombard] But New Zealand's disagreement with the United States did not limit it to the question of ship visits. Deputy Prime Minister Palmer told his news conference his government was critical of the American attitude to fishing zones in the Pacific. Recently the island state of Kiribati signed a 1-year deal with the Soviet Union to allow Russian boats to fish for tuna in Kiribati waters, and Vanuatu is considering a similar offer from Moscow.

In the view of Mr Palmer the reason is largely the fault of the Americans.

[Palmer] When you look at the fishing situation in the Pacific, it is a complicated one. And it has resulted, in our judgment, from the failure of American policy to appreciate the implications of their tuna boat activities, and I think the best thing that has happened in the Pacific so far as the fishing issue is concerned in the last few years is a belated recognition by the United States that the tuna boat issue was affecting adversely, very much, American interests in the Pacific, and they have moved to try and change that policy so that the extraterritorial reach of the legislation relating to tuna boats is halted.

And I think that would be a very beneficent and positive influence on the Pacific because the irritant that that tuna boat issue has caused to the South Pacific nations has been very deep, and it has taken the Americans a long time to realize how deeply offensive it was to those small Pacific nations. We do not want to see any Soviet expansion in the Pacific. We are certainly opposed to any move by the Soviet Union to increase their power of influence in the area, and we do think that the South Pacific nuclear-free zone, which was recently negotiated by [word indistinct] at Roratonga, will be a very good influence in that regard because it will prevent the area becoming a confrontation of a nuclear character by the superpowers.

[Lombard] New Zealand's deputy prime minister, Geoffrey Palmer, speaking in Canberra. This is John Lombard for International Report. [end recording]

U.S. WHEAT SALES TO MIDEAST CRITICIZED

BK060645 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The Australian Wheat Board has again criticized the U.S. Government over sales of subsidized wheat to the Middle East. The board chairman, Sir Leslie Price, says attempts by the United States to sell subsidized wheat to the Yemen Arab Republic had forced the Wheat Board to lower its prices last week in order to compete. He said the move by the Americans had cost Australian wheat growers more than \$1 million.

In September, Sir Leslie criticized the United States for selling cheap wheat to Australia's main wheat buyer Egypt under a so-called Export Enhancement Program. Sir Leslie said at the time that the trade war with the United States could cost Australia up to \$750 million in lost exports.

The chairman said in a statement issued today that the United States was moving in what he called underhanded ways by encouraging wheat buyers to call for tenders without allowing the Australian Wheat Board to compete. He said the Americans should stop using their funds against the genuinely free enterprise exporters of wheat.

NUCLEAR LEGISLATION MAY FACILITATE U.S. VISITS

HK100155 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 5 Dec 85 p 15

[By New Zealand Press Association Staff Correspondent Chris Peters]

[Text] Canberra, Dec 4. -- New Zealand's anti-nuclear legislation could see the United States decide to allow its warships to start visiting New Zealand ports again, Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer said today. He said there was only one clause in the new laws that dealt directly with nuclear-ship visits, and that clause did not require any declarations by the U.S. of what weapons its ships were carrying. He said any decisions or assumptions would be made by the New Zealand Government.

Mr Palmer was speaking in Canberra after a long meeting with Australian Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Hayden, during which he handed over a copy of the draft legislation for the Australians to study. He said another copy had been delivered to the United States Embassy in Wellington. But he said there was nothing in it that required an immediate response from either the Australians or the United States for some time before it goes back before Parliament to be made law.

"I think that this legislation will have the effect of facilitating the resumption of ship visits to New Zealand," he said. "The American view up to now is that legislation won't do that, but whether they will take that view with his legislation cannot be foretold until they have seen it. "The Americans won't be required to give any information, or to say anything, or to make any declarations or anything of that sort. New Zealand will decide."

Mr Palmer said the Americans had to look at the legislation as a whole. It is not something they need to come to a rapid reaction on, because that Bill's going to be around in the Parliament for some months. "And I think it's significant to make the point that some of the statements that have been made are a bit premature in the degree of alarm they are showing."

He said he did not expect pressure from Australia, despite its Government disagreeing with New Zealand's stand. Mr Palmer said Mr Hayden had no immediate reaction to the legislation as outlined during their meeting. Mr Hayden, in a brief interview after the meeting, ruled out any immediate future role as mediator. "The implication of a mediation role is that neither New Zealand nor the United States of America are experienced enough, are aware enough, are mature enough to handle their own differences," he said.

Mr Hayden said copies of the legislation would be sent for careful, detailed analysis to his department, the Departments of Defence and the Prime Minister and to Cabinet. "After we have done that, we will consider whatever comment might be appropriate, if indeed any comments are appropriate."

Mr Hayden disclosed that he had discussed with Mr Palmer a "range of possible considerations" for Australia should New Zealand go ahead with the legislation.

NEW ZEALAND

NUCLEAR LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN PARLIAMENT

HK100604 Hong Kong AFP in English 0453 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Wellington, Dec 10 (AFP) -- The New Zealand Government today introduced into Parliament its anti-nuclear legislation which threatens to end the ANZUS defence alliance with Australia and the United States. A key clause in the bill bans foreign warships carrying nuclear weapons from New Zealand's ports and territorial waters. Washington has threatened to end the 34-year-old alliance if anti-nuclear legislation is passed. The legislation gives the prime minister ultimate responsibility in deciding whether foreign vessels are carrying nuclear arms and should be banned from New Zealand.

Introducing the New Zealand nuclear-free zone, disarmament and arms control bill, Prime Minister David Lange said it gives "the sanction of laws to the exclusion of nuclear weapons from New Zealand, and hence to New Zealand's disengagement from any nuclear strategy for the defence of New Zealand." The bill also enacts into law the provisions of disarmament and arms limitation treaties which New Zealand has already signed as well as the South Pacific nuclear-free zone treaty approved by South Pacific Foreign Forum nations at Rarotonga earlier this year.

In a move to avoid a confrontation with the United States over Washington's policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons on its warships, the Lange government pledged to keep secret any requests for warship visits to New Zealand ports and any refusal to admit a warship to New Zealand.

Mr Lange said in considering an approval for a foreign warship to visit New Zealand "The prime minister must have regard ... to all relevant and available information and advice, including information and advice concerning the strategic and security interests of New Zealand." He did not spell out what information or techniques would be used by the prime minister to satisfy himself a foreign vessel was not carrying nuclear weapons.

He confirmed the bill did not include penalties against a prime minister for breaching any of the provisions of the law. In a direct reference to U.S. threats to end the alliance if anti-nuclear legislation was passed, Mr. Lange said the bill "is wholly compatible with all of New Zealand's international obligations, including the obligations New Zealand has formally assumed under the ANZUS Treaty".

McLay Would Repeal Legislation

HK100931 Hong Kong AFP in English 0816 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Wellington, Dec 10 (AFP) -- Prime Minister David Lange today introduced in Parliament legislation that the United States has said threatens the future of the Australia, New Zealand and United States (ANZUS) defence pact. The bill, if enacted, would ban nuclear weapons and nuclear-powered warships from New Zealand ports and territorial waters.

Former Foreign Minister and opposition spokesman Warren Cooper said that the legislation "will destroy ANZUS and is just a policy of escapism."

And opposition leader Jim McLay pledged that his National Party would repeal the legislation if it was returned to power. Mr. Cooper accused the government of "snuggling up to pacifists, to the anti-Americans, the Eastern Bloc and the Soviet Union." He said that the only people who would rejoice at the anti-nuclear legislation were New Zealand's communists and left-wing groups who had no interest in defence or security.

Mr. Cooper claimed the law would take New Zealand out of ANZUS and outside the Western Alliance. He suggested that New Zealand's future defence partners could be India, China, Vanuatu and Nicaragua.

The bill would also ratify the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty concluded by South Pacific Forum nations in August this year.

POST EDITORIAL VIEWS 'DILEMMAS FOR DEFENSE'

HK100201 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 2 Dec 85 p 6

[Editorial: "A Strange Period in our History"]

[Text] New Zealanders are going through a strange period in history with our leaders saying one thing and erstwhile friends and allies saying something completely different. The Government portrays the nuclear legislation which will ban nuclear-armed or powered vessels from our ports as part of our defence strategy - a signal to the world that New Zealand is not part of the nuclear network and should not be seen as a nuclear target. This represents the thinking of many in the postwar and Vietnam generation who see no need to be part of historic patterns of defence thinking and want their own cause for which to fight. Our allies, however, see the ban as a withdrawal from the challenge of defending Western values.

The Government had a mandate for the nuclear ban but whether it had a mandate to withdraw the country from the Western Alliance - which was always the cost of implementing the policy - is less clear. There may later be charges of political deception as Labour failed to acknowledge that such a ban would indeed put us at odds with traditional friends and allies.

The Americans, who initially went along with the policy, to the extent of offering a visit by the Buchanan, which by any standards was a relatively harmless ship, only to have the visit cancelled at the last minute, now appear to have lost any interest in dealing with New Zealand on a Government-to-Government basis.

Having effectively broken links with America we seem to have made a declaration of dependence on Australia. There is a widespread hope that our big neighbour will take over the major role in our defence. Yet evidence to date is that our actions have done nothing but embarrass our trans-tasman partner whose links with America grow ever stronger after the coolness during the Whitlam years.

The Hawke Government has refused to criticise the American refusal to discuss our draft legislation and it would be optimistic to expect that the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Palmer, will get any encouragement during his visit to Australia to explain the legislation next week.

It seems that we are again to be excluded from exercising with friendly allied navies in the Rimpac operations next year and this cold shouldering must have a profound effect on the skills and morale of our defence force.

The dilemmas for defence which this slow, strange withdrawal from the West has posed, will not trouble the peace movement which as a broad spectrum organisation seems able to maintain a consensus only by limiting any criticism of Soviet action. While it would be paranoid to regard the whole peace movement as supporters of the Soviet Union, the silence which greeted the eight Soviet missile tests in the Pacific area over the past year is deafening. This silence poses more questions about the limits of our peace movement's anti-nuclear agenda, and should increase the warning signals about the costs and implications of New Zealand cutting adrift from the West.

MALAYSIADPRK FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT, TALKS REPORTED

BK061009 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The North Korean deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Mr Kim Yong-nam, is now in Malaysia on an official 3-day visit. This event is yet another reminder that Malaysia has established cordial relations on the basis of noninterference and respect for the territorial integrity of other countries, irrespective of political and economic ideology. Mr Kim Yong-nam's visit is the first high-level visit by a North Korean Government leader in response to the Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir Mohamed's, visit to North Korea in 1979.

There are several areas of common concern, and Malaysia and North Korea have similar viewpoints on those subjects. Of particular interest to Malaysians is the fact that North Korea was among the first communist nations to condemn Vietnam for its invasion and occupation of Kampuchea in December 1978. Malaysia and its ASEAN partners are happy that North Korea views the Kampuchean issue from the same perspective as ASEAN. There is much appreciation for this moral support given by North Korea in international forums such as the Nonaligned Movement gathering. The Kampuchean issue was discussed by Mr Kim and his Malaysian counterpart, Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, and the deputy foreign minister, Encik Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir. Malaysia has shown its keenness for the latest proposal to bring the Kampuchean factions together for a dialogue. The term "cocktail get-together" could be easily misunderstood. But the Malaysian foreign minister had stated clearly that all the Kampuchean factions must show interest in attending.

Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen has expressed Malaysia's support for the moves that are being made for reunification of the Korean peninsula which is now divided by the 38th parallel into North and South Korea. The separation was intended to be temporary, but, like the division of Germany, it has continued for 40 years. Malaysia, in the words of its foreign minister, will continue to support any move towards reunification as long as the moves are through peaceful means. Malaysia is on good terms with North and South Korea and regard possible reunification as a matter for the two countries. But its goodwill in this respect had been made clear to both nations. Malaysia has also consistently favored greater unity and more contacts among members of the international community.

There is much scope for increasing trade between Malaysia and North Korea. Malaysia is in a position to supply top grade palm oil, rubber, timber, and other products. With the problem caused by the worsening world recession, both Malaysia and North Korea have a role to play in resisting protectionism and supporting the aspirations of the smaller, developing nations of the Third World. Malaysians welcome the visit of the two North Korean ministers [as heard] and regard this as the beginning of more contacts involving not only trade, but also cultural understanding.

FINANCE MINISTER OPTIMISTIC ON EXCHANGE RECOVERY

BK061206 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Banks will give 100 percent cover on share purchases by institutional investors. This is announced by the minister of finance, Encik Daim Zainuddin in Kuala Lumpur today.

Banks normally provide loans amounting to 50 percent to 70 percent of the value of the shares purchased by brokers or institutional investors. He said the duration for which banks need to give their 100 percent will depend on the situation. He urged banks not to take measures that would worsen the situation following panic selling yesterday as the Kuala Lumpur stock exchange resumed trading. However, he has encouraged them to continue to give loans to broker firms.

On the stock market, he is confident that it would be back to normal very soon. If investors come in to buy, the market will stabilize. In fact foreign investors are already eyeing the market, ready to grab the chance. His optimism towards the stock market was supported by the recovery of share prices this morning when most counters posted substantial gains, with the KLSE industrial index adding 12.72 points to 411.3. He advised small investors not to dispose of their shares under these circumstances. Both the KLSF and the stock exchange of Singapore suspended trading for 3 days from Monday following the Pan Electric Industries debacle.

SINGAPORE

MOKHTAR ON PROPOSED MEETING ON CAMBODIAN ISSUE

BK091159 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Indonesia has warned that it may be forced to postpone all talks on a proposed meeting between the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Heng Samrin regime if Vietnam mounts its dry-season offensive. The Indonesian foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, speaking to reporters at Changi Airport, said it was not in Hanoi's interests to carry out the offensive.

He was in Singapore for a stopover following which he met the foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan. Dr Mokhtar had earlier been to Bangkok for talks with the Thai foreign minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila. The Indonesian minister said that Singapore and Thailand had accepted his proposal to host the meeting in his country. He quoted Mr Dhanabalan as saying that it was a good idea for ASEAN to continue taking the initiatives in finding a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem. Dr Mokhtar said his proposal was aimed at national reconciliation among Cambodians. He planned to meet the leaders of the three Cambodian factions as well as the other ASEAN countries for their views. Dr Mokhtar also disclosed that (?exploratory) bilateral talks would be held in Jakarta later this month between senior officials of Indonesia and Vietnam. The Cambodian issue is likely to be raised.

Jakarta on Mokhtar's Remarks

BK100047 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0000 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Senior Indonesian and Vietnamese officials will hold a Vietnamese-proposed bilateral working group meeting after Foreign Minister Mokhtar visits Australia from 14-18 December 1985. The exploratory meeting is designed to maintain the momentum in efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to the Cambodian issue. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja was speaking on arrival in Jakarta yesterday evening after visits to Thailand and Singapore. He said ASEAN will continue to seek a peaceful solution amid reports that Vietnam is preparing another dry-season offensive. According to Mokhtar, the Cambodian issue could be settled through a meeting among the Cambodian factions for national reconciliation and [words indistinct]. In this respect, Mokhtar hoped that the Cambodian factions will not reject the idea of holding such a meeting in Indonesia.

MARCOS INTERVIEWED ON JAPANESE TELEVISION

OW091441 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Interview with Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos by NHK newscaster Taro Kimura via satellite relay, with Marcos sitting in his office and Kimura in the NHK studio -- recorded "just a little while ago", interview conducted in English with Japanese subtitles, the following is from the English version]

[Text] [Kimura] Mr President, Mr Salvador Laurel this morning, having a press conference, said that you, Mr President, have only 20 percent of support among Filipino people. How do you respond to such estimation?

[Marcos] Well, I thought it was the other way around. [Laughter] The surveys that have been conducted in the ranks of both the opposition as well as the (?neutral) parties -- the [words indistinct] survey -- show that Mr Laurel is about, I think, 30 percent, and I got more than 57 percent. And that is a survey by the opposition. [Laughter]

[Kimura] Speaking of the election, Mr President, I understand you have denied the possibility of Mrs Marcos running with your ticket as vice president. I wonder if you have someone else in your mind already.

[Marcos] Well, we have about seven. [Laughter] But we have to choose the vice presidential candidate by Wednesday -- in 2 days.

[Kimura] But I understand your influence will be great in picking up the candidate. I wonder if you can give me a yes-and-no question and answer if I give you some names. For example, former Foreign Minister Tolentino.

[Marcos] Well, he is one of the top-ranking candidates. Let's see. There are seven of them actually. We are supposed to meet with the leaders by either tonight or tomorrow to make an initial survey of the candidates for vice president. So, right now I cannot answer you about the probability of one or the other being chosen, because really no one has been chosen.

[Kimura] The United States....[changes thought] I understand there is a talk about the United States sending so-called election-watching people. I wonder if there is any possibility, or rather would you accept such a delegation if the United States asked for?

[Marcos] They are all over the place. Some of them are already here and, of course, we'll accept them as observers. But we cannot let them vote in our elections [Laughter], meaning, we'll not allow them to intervene in internal affairs of our country. They cannot turn our elections. They can observe; they can find out what is happening, by all means.

[Kimura] Well, Mr President, the United States -- particularly the U.S. Congress -- expressed their dissatisfaction over Mr, or rather General Ver's reappointment. Will he be...[changes thought] or will he keep his position under your new administration if you are to be reelected?

[Marcos] Well, the plan was always that we would do without the old extende generals, and both General Ver and General Ramos, the two...[correcting words] the three major service commanders -- Admiral Alejandro, flag officer in command of the Navy, General Piccio, commander of the Air Force, Gen Ramos, commander of the Army, and others there are about, oh, I would say 28 or 29.

They have given their concern to go the moment that there are replacements and their particular missions and operations are terminated. That is the agreement.

[Kimura] So, there is a possibility that Gen Ver might go after the election?

[Marcos] Even before, if he finishes his mission, which he has requested to terminate before he goes.

[Kimura] Mr President, what our concern is is your relations with the United States. It's rather tense, I understand. And I wonder...you probably remember this NEWSWEEK magazine. [Video shows Kimura holding up the 4 November edition of NEWSWEEK magazine] It said that the Philippines, under your regime, may well lead to a second Iran. I wonder, how do you respond to such intense criticism in the United States against your regime?

[Marcos] My reaction to that is to ignore it completely, because that has no basis in fact. As we all know, Iran [laughing] did away with what they disliked, and I don't think that I am disliked by my own people. That's why I call this election, so that we can show that the people are supporting my programs of government and anti-insurgency. This was what ticked me into calling a sudden election.

[Kimura] Mr President, if you are elected, I think the term of the presidency is 6 years, I understand. If 1961 [as heard] is within your next term, What are you going to do with Subic and Clark airfield?

[Marcos] Nineteen ninety-one, you mean.

[Kimura] Nineteen ninety-one, sorry, yes.

[Marcos] Nineteen ninety-one. Well, actually I have always maintained that there is a necessity for the establishment of and continuation of the balance of power in Asia -- that, if one superpower is present in Asia, the other superpower must equally be represented in order that there will be some kind of military balance. Otherwise, you endanger all of Asia. And so, with this in consideration, we have always adopted the theory that, with the agreement of some of our friends including ASEAN, we might consider the extension of the bases.

[Kimura] Do you mean, Sir, that what you said was as long as the Soviet Union builds up their military power in this part of the world, you will probably allow the United States to keep their bases in the Philippines?

[Marcos] Yes, although in the long run we would like to maintain a zone of peace and freedom, which is one of the objectives of ASEAN.

[Kimura] Now, I'd like to talk about our mutual relations. How does Japan fit into your future plan of the Philippines?

[Marcos] Well, Japan is a market, a source of ODA [Official Development Assistance] and technology, while we in ASEAN are a market and the source of raw materials as well as cheaper labor than Japan. And so the relationship is symbiotic. As long as we maintain the symbiotic relationship, provided that we can sell to you enough of our exports so that we will be able to pay for our imports from you, then the relationship stays.

[Kimura] But I understand, Sir, that you have once expressed your concern over Japanese military buildup.

[Marcos] Well, yes. If the buildup is offensive in nature, then probably we should ask each other: What is the purpose? Especially when I heard about this 1,000-mile sealane (?through all range) of your attack capability, I ask if it was from Okinawa [laughing], or from somewhere else. But, of course, I'm sure well aware so long as we maintain the present friendship and the United States is here and this rivalry between the United States and the USSR is the main subject of attention, I don't think there will be any problem between the Philippines and Japan.

[Kimura] Thank you very much, Mr President.

KYODO Reports Interview

OW091319 Tokyo KYODO in English 1305 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, Dec. 9 KYODO -- President Ferdinand Marcos said Monday he will decide in the next two days who will be his vice presidential running mate in elections set for February 7. He said in an interview with Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) that he plans to announce his choice at a nominating convention of his ruling political party on Wednesday. He recited names of possible candidates which did not include four of the most widely tipped hopefuls. The missing names were those of his wife, Imelda Marcos, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Prime Minister Cesar Virata, and industrialist Eduardo "Danding" Cojuangco, Marcos' closest financial adviser and godfather of Marcos' only son Ferdinand Jr. Marcos said he had a list of seven names but gave only five, mentioning "two others."

In another part of the interview he spoke of "leaders of Mindanao and Cebu," without giving names, raising the possibility these may be the "two others." The five names were former foreign minister Arturo Tolentino, National Assembly Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono, recently-retired chief justice Felix Makasiar and Labor Minister Blas Ople.

Asked by NHK reporter Toshiyuki Sato what qualifications Marcos sought in his running mate, Marcos replied, "He must add prestige to the team, he must be a man who cannot only add prestige, but add votes to the team." "At the same time he must also be able to take over the presidency if anything happens to me..." he said.

Meanwhile, sources told KYODO that Mrs Imelda Marcos Monday afternoon stated that Tolentino was her personal choice for the vice presidency.

Manila Radio Report

HK100327 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday [9 December] that Member of Parliament Arturo Tolentino is one of the seven aspirants in the race of the KBL vice presidential slot. However, the president said that so far, none has been chosen to be his running mate. The decision has been left by the KBL to President Marcos and he is expected to announce his choice after the KBL national convention which begins tomorrow. The other vice president contenders in the KBL are: Prime Minister Cesar Virata, Labor Minister Blas Ople, Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono, Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, Retired Chief Justice Felix Makasiar, and businessman Eduardo Cojuangco.

President Marcos discussed the elections on 7 February in an interview with NHK TV N of Tokyo. He also assured in that interview that proper safeguards have been instituted to make the February 7 special elections fair and honest. Among the measures is the representation of the opposition in the Commission on Elections and other poll bodies. The president also said that civic groups concerned with the holding of honest elections will keep watch on the poll proceedings.

MARCOS ADDRESSES MANILA YOUTH RALLY 7 DEC

HK090257 Manila PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 8 Dec 85 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] President Marcos urged yesterday the Filipino youth to be ready "to assume the leadership of the reformist government whose goal is to transform the people into vibrant, resilient, creative and productive elements of society." The President spoke during the mass oath-taking of some 20,000 leaders of the Kabataang Barangay [KB] [youth organization] in Metro Manila, headed by movie and television personality Herbert Bautista at the freedom park fronting Malacanang. He added that the youth "will man the ramparts of the nation in the years to come." "In this chapter of our country's history, your generation will be the recipients and the beneficiaries of the heritage of your elders," the president said.

The president told the youths that when he first became president in 1965 he vowed to remold the character and perspective of the younger generation to better prepare them to help reshape the future of the nation. The president cited the various programs some of which are projected even towards the year 2000, that youth will inherit from their elders. He expressed confidence that these programs in the long run will benefit the future generations because they are found in the Filipino ideology.

The president said that the Filipinos have long consigned themselves to continuous oppression. He said that this attitude, in turn, led them to mendicancy and to so much dependence on the government for their livelihood. Among the reforms he initiated to correct this defect in the Filipino character, the president said, was to heighten the people's awareness of their rich cultural heritage which was otherwise lost because of the long years of colonial rule in the country. From there, he said, the government moved on to eradicate other inequities, all by-products of colonialism and of the old order that governed Philippine society.

Under the reformist government, the President said that he introduced the Filipino ideology to guide the nation in its search for its own destiny. He said the Filipino ideology which took him many years to write rests on four elements, namely: values, concept of society, alternative society, and programs of government. Values involve the eradication of the colonial values the people learned from the colonial masters, who taught the people to forget that they too, had a culture of their own. Concept of society, the president said, means the democratic ideals such as freedom, justice and liberty, which past generations have fought for. Under this element, the president said that feudalism should be the first to go since it shackled the Filipino tenant-farmer to bondage of the soil. This government to set free the farmers and the laborers from oppression leads to the alternative concept of society, which the administration has had notable successes.

The presidency said that these are the programs of government to which his leadership is committed.

The president is determined, through the programs, policies and projects along the Filipino ideology, to convert the ignorant, indolent and indifferent Filipino into one equipped with a vibrant, strong and resilient spirit and a creative mind. "We will convert the unproductive elements of society into productive ones," the President said, pointing to his policy of using social service not as dole outs but as instrument to teach the people to earn a living through self-reliance.

The livelihood program, which started in a modest slum program in Tondo, has eventually grown into the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran (KKK), a nationwide undertaking under the Ministry of Human Settlements. Through the KKK, poor people with viable projects for livelihood can borrow money from banks even without collaterals. A big portion of the population has taken advantage of this program, the president said. "You, the young, must assume responsibility for all these programs," he dared them.

Hearing the answers of the youth leaders, the president said, "I am glad to hear that you too know how to suffer, you too know how to die if necessary." The president referred to a piece he delivered in an oratorical contest during his student days at the University of the Philippines, in response to a challenge hurled to the youth of his generation by the late President Quezon.

The aim of the administration, he said, is to pursue the plans that will spur the country to progress. It will be the duty of the succeeding generation to pursue these plans and programs for the welfare of the nation," he added.

The president also briefed the youth on the factors that led to the present economic crisis in the country. He said the economic crisis started with the decision of oil exporting nations to increase the prices of their oil products.

In her brief remarks, the First Lady and Human Settlements Minister Imelda Romualdez Marcos also challenged the heirs of the present generation "to give true freedom to our people." She reminded the youth of the efforts of the president to give importance to the young by giving them responsibilities to train them to be leaders and productive members of the community in the future. "Never in the history of our nation had the youth been given importance and responsibilities as under President Marcos," the first lady said.

Citing the present problems faced by the nation, Mrs. Marcos pleaded to the youth, "on bended knees I pray for your help not for myself but for the nation," adding that "the youth can contribute greatly to help solve these problems."

Aside from some 20,000 KB members and leaders who massed at Freedom Park, Metro Manila mayors, vice mayors and other officials also witnessed the KB induction. MP Imee Marcos-Manotoc, a youth leader who was one chairperson of the National Federation of the KB, also attended the affair.

KBL SET TO PROCLAIM CANDIDATES AT CONVENTION

HK100749 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0700 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] All is set for the holding tomorrow of the second national convention of the ruling KBL at the Manila Hotel. The convention will nominate and proclaim President Marcos as the party's (?standard bearer) in the February 7th special presidential election.

Today, the president is slated to meet with the KBL Central Committee to discuss his possible choice for a vice presidential running mate from the list of seven aspirants. More on this from Bert Asugue:

[Begin recording] Whoever will be picked by the president as his running mate is also scheduled to be proclaimed at tomorrow's convention. [word indistinct]. The party has given the president blanket authority to choose his running mate in the special poll in keeping with traditions in all democratic countries. Delegates to the convention are expected to reach some 5,000 KBL leaders and supporters who have been invited to attend the second national convention of the party in 4 years. The scheduled proclamation of the president as standard bearer of the KBL will mark the third time that the president will be proclaimed such in a national convention. This is Bert Asugue reporting from Malacanang. [end recording]

UNIDO'S LAUREL FILES CERTIFICATE OF CANDIDACY

HK100341 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Former Senator Salvador Laurel is definitely running for president in the February 7 special elections. Yesterday [9 December] Laurel personally filed with the Commission on Elections his certificate of candidacy. After filing his candidacy, he declared that he is considering his running mate from a field of six. Laurel, however, declined to name names, adding that his running mate will be known tomorrow. He added that Mrs Corazon Aquino is most welcome if she decides to run with him, now as his vice president.

Earlier, Member of Parliament Eva Estrada-Kalaw filed her certificate of candidacy for vice president.

The filing of Laurel's certificate of candidacy slammed the door against any hopes of his teaming up with rival opposition contender Mrs Cory Aquino. Earlier, at the Kapihan Sa Maynila [Manila Coffeeshop], Laurel said that he is pursuing his presidential bid regardless of the decision of Mrs Aquino to go on with her candidacy.

Challenges Marcos to Debate

HK091251 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Former Senator Salvador Laurel has challenged President Marcos to a debate on television to be held either later tonight or tomorrow. Laurel announced his readiness to engage the president in a debate on various issues, adding that he hoped the president will accord him the same opportunity as he had granted Mrs Cory Aquino.

At the Kapihan [coffee conference], Laurel decried as lies reports that he is being funded by the president, but admitted that he received contributions from fellow Batanguenos in California during his recent trip there. At the Kapihan sa Manila Hotel [coffeeshop in Manila Hotel], Laurel, the Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] presidential candidate, said that the opposition has an excellent chance to unseat the president in the coming elections despite the collapse of his alliance with Mrs Cory Aquino. He also said that he would file his certificate of candidacy before the deadline for applications on Wednesday. Laurel claimed that he agreed to be Mrs Aquino's running mate.

However, Mrs Aquino rejected his proposal to run under the Unido banner, and instead, suggested setting up a new alliance, Unido-Laban ng Bayan [People's Struggle]. According to Laurel, it would be difficult for the new alliance to gain dominant opposition status whereas Unido is in a good position to achieve such status. Nonetheless, Laurel said the door is still open for negotiations.

Meanwhile, Mrs Cory Aquino's sister-in-law, Lupita Kashiwara, said that talks were still going on with Laurel on his running as vice presidential candidate with Cory. Laurel, on the other hand, declared that he is considering three persons as his running mate, namely, Eva Estrada-Kalaw of LP [Liberal Party]; Minnie Osmena-Stewart, daughter of the late senator Sergio Osmena Jr; and Judy Roxas, the widow of Gerry Roxas. Laurel also indicated that he might draft someone from Mindanao as his vice-presidential running mate. Opposition leaders belonging to Cory Aquino's camp noted that there was still a big possibility for a Laurel-Aquino ticket as talks are still going on. Member of Parliament Homobono Adaza said that there was still time to form a single ticket from the opposition for the February elections. Adaza, chairman of the Mindanao Alliance, added that the last day for submission of certificates of candidacy was on 11 December, while candidacy may still be withdrawn before 21 December.

Member of Parliament Eva Estrada-Kalaw of the Liberal Party announced the convention of the Liberal Party on 12 December to study the implications of Laurel's decision to run as presidential standard-bearer of Unido. Kalaw reserved comment on Laurel's decision until after the Liberal Party convention. When asked about her earlier remarks about supporting Cory Aquino's presidential bid, Kalaw mentioned that she needed to reconsider the matter due to the emergence of two opposition presidential candidates.

KALAW CLARIFIES LP STANCE ON CANDIDATES

HK100127 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 9 Dec 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] MP Eva Estrada Kalaw, president of the Liberal Party (Kalaw wing) belied yesterday news reports that she had thrown full support behind the presidential bid of Mrs. Cory Aquino. Kalaw lamented the inaccurate report because it contradicted what she and the LP executive committee had maintained from the time of the choice of an official opposition presidential bet was opened.

Kalaw who announced her candidacy for vice president Saturday said it was grossly unfair to other presidential aspirants among the opposition ranks for her and the LP to prematurely support any presidential aspirant prematurely. "The LP executive committee and myself have bent backwards already and sacrificed our interests just to bring about an enduring and meaningful unity in the opposition by withdrawing our presidential bid and openly supporting the official opposition candidate," Kalaw explained.

Kalaw said that her statement regarding Mrs. Cory Aquino's candidacy was grossly misquoted. She said: "I will support Mrs. Cory Aquino IF SHE IS OFFICIAL OPPOSITION CANDIDATE" [passage in all capitals published in italics] in answer to a query during a press conference the other day. Kalaw said that her stand remains as it was from the very start and has maintained this consistently.

LABOR GROUPS REMAIN CAUTIOUS ON ELECTION

HK060621 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Dec 85 p 20

[By Ramon R. Isberto]

[Text] Labor groups are generally taking a cautious stance on the snap polls. For some, the tentativeness stems from the uncertainty over who among the contending opposition leaders will emerge from the ongoing intramurals to contest President Marcos's seat and over what the opposition platform on labor will be. Others, particularly those in the militant wing of the labor movement, are deeply distrustful of the very idea of snap elections and skeptical over whether the exercise offers the people, particularly workers, real choices for change.

Officially, the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines [TUCP] is taking a "non-partisan stand." TUCP President Democrito Mendoza told BUSINESS DAY in a recent interview that the government-recognized trade union center's basic position, as expressed in a resolution approved by its recent triennial national congress, is to support efforts ensuring clean and honest elections. "That resolution directed TUCP officials to conduct, in coordination with other groups, efforts to encourage workers to register and to vote wisely," he said. That non-partisanship, however, is apparently superficial. The TUCP congress resolution stated, for example, that the National Movement for Free Elections [NAMFREL] is the "only alternative vehicle to ensure clean, honest, orderly and democratic elections," a stance that puts the TUCP side by side opposition groups pressing the Commission on Elections [Comelec] to accredit Namfrel as its citizen's arm. TUCP officials privately admit that the center's leadership is divided into "pro-Marcos and anti-Marcos camps." Both sides claim they have the majority.

Opposition sentiment is usually identified with the leadership of the Associated Labor Union [ALU], particularly former Agrava Board member Ernesto Herrera. In a recent press statement for example, Herrera said President Marcos should resign upon filing his candidacy in the snap polls. He also called on the opposition to present a united slate with a "realistic platform for labor," adding that if the opposition can present a better platform than the administration "then there is no reason why we will not support them." There is, however, a sizeable pro-KBL bloc within the TUCP leadership. This group appears to come mainly from those who are aspiring for appointment to the four sectoral seats reserved for labor in the Batasang Pambansa which President Marcos has yet to fill.

So, at least for the record, TUCP will remain non-partisan. Mendoza, for example, said it was "premature" for the TUCP to take a stand, citing the questions over the constitutionality of the elections and uncertain cast of candidates. He added, though, that the labor group will be keenly interested in the platform of the different candidates, particularly their attitudes and policies regarding labor. Mendoza was non-committal about the candidacy of Corazon Aquino, saying the widow of the slain former senator Benigno S. Aquino Jr. has not made plain her views on labor issues. In view of that, "we would be thinking with our hearts, not our heads," he said. As for Salvador Laurel, Mendoza noted that the UNIDO [United National Democratic Organization] president was ALU's guest speaker during its national congress several months back and that Laurel "had committed himself to move for the improvement of the workers' conditions." He added that "we have to look into their track record and their actual performance."

Like TUCP, the militant labor groups appear to be hedging. The official position of the Pambansang Koalisyon ng Manggagawa Laban sa Kahiripan [National Coalition of Workers Against Poverty] [PKMK] stresses the conditions that the labor group considers necessary for the holding of clean elections. These conditions include: 1) the President's immediate resignation; 2) the complete revamp of the Comelec; 3) synchronization of presidential and local polls and 4) the confinement to barracks of the military and paramilitary forces during the elections. PKMK co-chairmen Rolando Olalia and Bonifacio Tupaz explained in a recent press conference that as far as their group is concerned there is no certainty that the snap elections will really be held. In the event that the polls do push through, however, the PKMK will meet anew to review the situation and consider whether it will support any candidate, depending on his respective programs regarding labor.

In any event, the Trade Unions and Allied Services of the Philippines (a major PKMK member) joined the "Draft-Cory Aquino Movement" and gathered some 50,000 signatures among its members. The Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU], for its part, is not foreclosing possible support for an opposition slate. But its official position stresses cautioning against placing exaggerated hopes on the outcome of the snap polls. In a recent speech at the De La Salle University, for example, KMU chairman Olalia warned that the snap election is a "deceptive ploy" that is aimed at allowing an extension of the present regime's stay in power. He decried the polls as a "diversionary" tactic that seeks to turn the people's attention from the more basic issues such as repression, widespread poverty and injustice. The KMU chairman warned that in his view the United States will ultimately support the President, because "there is no substitute to the present dictatorship in terms of subservience to the United States." He added that it is largely up to Marcos whether the snap elections will push through, the decision depending on whether it will suit his immediate interests or not. In any event, Olalia stressed that the KMU is not interested in merely a change of leadership within the existing elitist political structure. It is rather committed to promoting changes that will lead to establishment of a "popular democracy" based on nationalism. In his view, the litmus test for any proposed reform or change, "election or no election," is whether such proposals address the "legitimate demands of the workers" such as wage adjustments, increased economic benefits, a stop to trade union repression and other basic workers' issues.

PKP STATEMENT SAYS ELECTION TO AID U.S., MARCOS

HK061627 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Dec 85 p 16

[Text] The Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas (PKP) has downgraded the forthcoming Feb. 7 snap elections saying "U.S. imperialism," and not the Filipinos, stands to gain from it. In a press statement, the PKP said President Marcos will also benefit from it because the early election "will give him the chance to prove his worth to the Americans..."

The old communist party (from which the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] took off) also said the snap elections will provide a "convenient facade" of democratic rule: "It will revive illusions of meaningful changes for the better, it will serve as an exhaust valve for the simmering discontent of the people against the present political set-up." The result of the Feb. 7 poll will be decisive for the Americans, the PKP pointed out. The next president's term will cover the period when the RP-U.S. military bases agreement will expire. But, the PKP said, whoever will win in the snap elections will still be beholden to U.S. interests.

The National Democratic Front (NDF), for its part, said snap elections cannot put an end to the "U.S.-Marcos dictatorship" nor will it ease the sufferings of the people.

The NDF sees the Feb. 7, 1986 election as one that will "embody that attempt of the U.S. imperialists and the Marcos clique to widen their political base... and project a new 'popular mandate' for domestic and international audiences while laying the bases for an intensified terror campaign and harsher economic imposition on the people." In a press statement, the NDF said the snap polls will assure the legitimacy of the regime and boost its credibility and stability -- factors the underground group consider crucial if U.S. bases and American economic interests are to be maintained. The NDF also envisions a scenario wherein early elections will isolate the "nationalist and progressive" bloc within the opposition. "A Marcos victory in a snap election is a foregone conclusion. Even a united legal opposition will not be strong enough to contend with the military and paramilitary troops... vast KBL organization..." the NDF said.

For its part, the Northern Luzon-Human Rights Organization (NL-HRO) issued a resolution after its three-day third annual congress recently "urging people not to be distracted by the snap elections" but to focus their attention instead on increasing political repression and human rights violations. The congress, attended by about 50 delegates from Region I and II, also raised three demands before a meaningful election could be set: the total revamp of the Commission on Elections, equitable access to the media and confinement of the military to the barracks before, after and during elections. It also urged people to "relentlessly engage in mass struggles rather than wait for the elections to take place."

VALENCIA DISCUSSES ELECTION PROSPECTS

HK050359 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0130 GMT 5 Dec 85

["Analysis of the News" by Teodoro Valencia]

[Text] Well, the venue of action has shifted to the Supreme Court. Now everyone awaits what the Supreme Court will rule in the face of so many petitions for declaratory views for an opinion on whether or not Cabinet Bill No. 7 is constitutional. In other words, the [word indistinct] opposition political parties have gone to the Supreme Court to stop the snap election called by President Marcos for February 7, or 17, on the grounds that the bill which the president signed into law does not satisfy the provisions of the Constitution. If the ruling of the Supreme Court were that Cabinet Bill No 7 is unconstitutional, we don't have to speculate on what will happen. As already indicated by President Marcos, the snap election will be shelved and the regular election of 1987 for president and vice president will be something we will look forward to.

In the meantime, nobody's taking any chances. The KBL is preparing as if Cabinet Bill No 7 were constitutional -- they have no choice but to do this. They are having a convention on December 11 to proclaim President Marcos as the official candidate of the KBL in a snap election and to empower the president, by consent of the assembly, to choose his own vice presidential running-mate.

On the part of the opposition, a meeting is scheduled also on December 11, and this time it is to choose who will run for president and who will run for vice president. Cory Aquino, who already accepted the draft of the Bayan [New Nationalist Alliance], indicated that she is not going to settle for vice president, but she is hoping that Doy Laurel would accept the second slot or the vice presidency -- although the people in the Cory Aquino camp will be very happy if Doy did not accept because they have so many other candidates in mind, one of them, a member of parliament, Aquilino Pimentel. Then, of course, there are other people in the ranks of Bayan who are interested in running as vice president.

The effect of the proclamation, or the acceptance of the draft for president, by Cory Aquino was to silence the many other aspirants for nomination of president, with the exception of Eva Estrada Kalaw, who said that she is also running.

So the December 11 convention of the national convenor group, or the National Unification Committee will decide once and for all who will be the front-runner: Cory Aquino, Salvador Laurel, or Eva Estrada Kalaw, and if anyone of them were chosen, who is going to run for vice president. My guess is there will be more than one candidate of the opposition because Salvador Laurel, by issuing some statements given to a television interviewer, was that he was nominated much earlier than Cory Aquino. [sentence as heard] He was drafted and he had accepted. Obviously what he meant was that he probably cannot accept running as vice president, but neither Aquino nor Laurel nor Eva Estrada Kalaw nor any other opposition leader [words indistinct] commit categorically or promote internal dissension within the ranks of the opposition because most of them still don't believe that we are going to have a snap election. So why waste ammunition, why expose the disunity of the party if, after all, the presidential election will be in 1987?

COLUMNISTS EXAMINE ISSUES IN UPCOMING ELECTION

Opposition Benefits Marcos

HK051013 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 20 Nov 85 p 2

[Column by Rudy Calansing: "We Only Deserve the Kind of Government We Make"]

[Text] Many people have been expressing surprise at the economic recovery program snap poll campaign line mouthed by President Marcos in Cebu City. Cebu city folks who came to Davao City lately were asking what calamity had befallen the country during the 20 years that Marcos have been ruling it so that we are now wobbling in economic recovery. As far as the Cebu City folks know the country had never been at war with any foreign country during the 20 year regime of Pres. Marcos. The only war the Marcos Regime had was with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). Was the MNLF war so costly that we are now recovering from its economic ravages, the Cebu City folks asked. If not, who really raped the economy of the Philippines?

Most in the Opposition would not believe that a fresh mandate for President Marcos will solve the economic ills of the Philippines. The country's economy had been ravaged by the deteriorating peace and order condition. There had been flight of capital and a stand-still of capital inflow. Even domestic capital has become dormant.

Some opposition people even said that a fresh mandate for Marcos will only push the country to the brink of communist victory. Marcos is a good advertisement for Communist revolution and his prolonged stay in the presidency will only heighten the passion of the people for a Communist revolution, according to Opposition MP Rolando C. Marcial of Davao del Norte. If Marcos was not able to steer the country to a sound economy with the more than \$26 billion foreign loan during the 20-year period of his regime wherein he was given the absolute power to formulate programs including the power to determine the lives and fortune of prominent leaders like Osmena, Lopez, Manglapus and even Ninoy Aquino, how can Marcos hope to better the country's economy with a piecemeal and meager loan from the IMF?

If Marcos is given a fresh mandate in the snap presidential election than everybody should bow to the will of the majority, MP Marcial said.

That means that the majority of the Filipino people submit to a kind of government wherein it is alright to buy rotten dried fish at P40.00 per kilo, have one's wife borrowed by a member of the military to be returned already pregnant, wherein the daily killings and other inhumane occurrences are a way of life, assemblyman Marcial said.

Our foreign debts are so tremendous that the figures have become almost staggeringly incomprehensible to the ordinary Filipinos. It would take 1,000 years to burn our total debts if we burn a peso bill each minute, 24 hours a day and 365 days a year. It will take 1,600 years for us to pay the interests of our foreign loans if we remit P100 million a year, MP Marcial explained.

But despite all the deathly gloom that awaits our country if Marcos is given a fresh mandate, the actuations of our big leaders in the Opposition are paving the way for the inevitable victory of Marcos in the snap election. That means we deserve the kind of government that we are shaping.

Policing Elections

HK040837 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 3 Dec 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Compromise Can Be Reached"]

[Text] In any election, whether on the national or local level, the deputation of a citizens' group with nationwide membership to help safeguard the sanctity of the ballot is a must. Not because members of the Commission on Elections, they being presidential appointees, cannot be expected to be non-partisan, as many in the opposition camp contend. Nor is it because the Comelec cannot, on its own, hope to carry the heavy burden by itself, we certainly believe it can, if worse came to worst. The whole rationale behind this deputation scheme is that it is only through this method that the sovereign people can be made to feel the stake they have in any election, and as such, they must do all they can to ensure its honesty and fairness through a representative group -- the citizens' arm.

In past elections, various groups had been deputized to do this awesome job. Many, in fact, lost their lives performing their duties, as if to stress to the people the risks involved in protecting the sanctity of the elections, particularly among a people as highly politicized and passionately partisan as Filipinos. But such dangers have not dampened the enthusiasm of such groups and we would like to think that this attitude stems from a genuine desire of these groups to achieve the noble goal they have been asked to strive for and not for petty, partisan reasons.

As has always been the case, the rivalry among various groups for the coveted assignment has been intense, and as all Filipino rivalries are, highly emotional. Each of the contending groups goes to great lengths to convince the Comelec that it deserves the accreditation. Last year, the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections [Namfrel], headed by businessman Jose Concepcion Jr, was selected, and although charges were later aired that it did not perform its duties in the non-partisan manner it was expected to, credit must nonetheless be given the Namfrel for what turned out to be one of the cleanest and least bloody elections in the country's history.

This year, banking on that record of having helped make the last election creditable, even to the country's most vocal critics in the international community, Namfrel is again applying for the same accreditation. But the Comelec is hedging this time, obviously owing to charges that in the last Batasan elections, some of its men were partisan mostly in favor of the opposition candidates.

Then, last week, the Integrated Bar of the Philippines [IBP], headed by former Rep. Simeon Valdez, offered its services as the Comelec's citizens' arm in the coming snap election. Reports are that the IBP offer was well-received by Comelec Chairman Victor Savellano and his commissioners, particularly so because they believe that, since the members of the group are lawyers, they can better assist the Comelec in election cases that may need their legal expertise.

But Namfrel appeared to have boosted its stock, too, with the expansion of its membership to include the Last Watering Hole, Inc, an association of retired military officers, including 27 generals and 198 colonels. The association was also seeking accreditation on its own until it decided to join Namfrel.

With this new development, the Comelec may not have an easy time deciding which group should be deputized. But this need not be so. We all know that each of these well-meaning groups is motivated by the same desire -- to see that the elections are clean, honest and fair. And since they share the same goal, it might be best for the Comelec to lump them all into one big citizens' group under one umbrella organization which will deal directly with the poll body. This way, each of the groups will have a chance to prove that it has done its assigned task well.

Aquino Candidacy Viewed

HK051102 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Dec 85 p 4

["Here and Now" column by Francisco S. Tatad "Cory for President"]

[Text] In simple, elegant prose, Mrs Corazon Cojuangco Aquino, 52-year-old widow of the martyred Benigno Aquino Jr, yesterday formally announced her bid for the presidency, promising the nation "distinct and unequivocal change." The announcement came one day after the Sandiganbayan exonerated Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fabian Ver and all 25 others accused of conspiracy in the murder of her husband two years ago at the Manila International Airport, less than a day after President Marcos signed into law the Batasan measure calling a snap election on Feb. 7 1986; and a couple of hours after the Philippine Bar Association and members of the opposition challenged the law's constitutionality at the Supreme Court.

Flanked by a senior cast of opposition leaders that included former Senator Lorenzo Tanada, and Jovito Salonga, MP Cecilia Munoz Palma, and former MANILA TIMES publisher Joaquin "Chino" Roces, Cory told a Makati news conference that before arriving at her decision, she had sought the counsel of friends, spent many hours in personal reflection, prayed and asked for prayers. She recognized the enormity of the problems facing the nation, but said they were not insurmountable, especially if every Filipino would do his share. The challenge to the opposition then was not simply to field one candidate against Marcos, but above all to field one "who cannot, rightly or wrongly, be seen as a continuation, potential or actual, of the Marcos regime." "The people clamor for a distinct and unequivocal change," she said. "We must offer them that unequivocal change. Anything less will dull and dim the hope and inspiration they need if they are to link their arms and work as one in rebuilding our devastated nation."

Saying her only hope was to make "a modest contribution to the restoration of a sense of hope to our troubled land, and without wishing to pass judgment on the qualities of other opposition candidates," she then affirmed her candidacy and confirmed her willingness, "if elected," to serve as president. Prolonged applause broke her delivery of those lines. She had to repeat them all over again, only to be followed by a more deafening ovation. As dizzying cheers of "Cory, Cory!" rose from the hall, she seemed to suppress the rising of her heart to her throat: she had been touched by the real "opium" from the people.

She had some strong lines, and some rather tentative ones. But her best lines were for the Marcos couple. Asked what she thought of Imelda Marcos's NEW YORK TIMES's recent quote downgrading her moral crusade, she said, "For the time being, I'll allow Imelda Marcos to talk all she wants. But when the campaign starts, we'll see." As to her lack of experience, she said it's true, but "experience is not the answer to our problems. Look at Marcos, he's much too experienced..." "What we need is a complete opposite of what Marcos is."

She said other victims might have suffered more, but she was probably the best known. Despite everything, "I am not out to seek vengeance," she said. "All I want is justice."

She needs time to work on her program of government, and to get used to confronting hard foreign policy questions. But she is willing to learn, to consult with experts, without letting them however decide for her. Asked about her vice-presidential choice, she said she had offered it to Unido's Doy Laurel, who has not yet accepted. Until Cory's emergence, Laurel had been the presumed opposition frontrunner, having been on the road during the last several years, warming up for the big event. It is understandably difficult for him to suddenly have to come down now and be reduced, even if the team wins, into a "spare tire." But in fairness to him, he has shown sufficient willingness to subordinate personal ambition to the larger goals of unification. A Cory-Doy ticket is perhaps the strongest possible combination that can be fashioned by the opposition at this time, given the narrow deadlines. It could be entirely different, were the election to follow the regular schedule in 1987.

For Cory Aquino, the climb to power has begun. She has the opportunity to travel the road denied her late husband. It is a rough and winding road, and she will be bruised and wounded not only by those who seek to harm her, but even by those who wish her well. She will overcome only if she learns to expect the wounds and bruises, not the consolations. The presidency is a lonely job; it is not for one who seeks consolations. And yet, as one KBL propagandist points out, it could be a bloody election. Perhaps bloodier than any previous election. This means one must put one's life on the line.

There is one final speculation. Given the far-reaching negative impact of the Sandiganbayan verdict, and the clear prospect of the opposition forming an unbeatable combination, Marcos might yet choose to lose the constitutionality suit at the Supreme Court rather than the election.

Tatad on New Government

HK061640 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Dec 85 p 4

["Here and Now" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "Some Kind of Madness"]

[Text] The nation should be exploding in anger, but it is not. Disconsolate, but it is not. Has it gone so completely blase, inured to injustice that it will no longer react to the most naked and arrogant display of power, that it will now swallow any and all kinds of official outrage? Not at all. It hasn't. Its capacity for anger remains. This you can feel in your bones. It burns there, like white heat. But different people have different ways of expressing it.

After a prolonged season of increasing savagery and madness, in which lives and liberties have been lost with no apparent reason or remorse, the nation has lost much of its capacity to be shocked. Those long and difficult years of following the Aquino-Galman doublet murder case at the Agrava Fact-finding Board and the Sandiganbayan had drained the nation of much of its energies and taught it to expect the worst.

So when the worst finally came, even those who had marched in the hundreds of thousands to protest the original outrage two years ago had become models of restraint, instead of spontaneous rage. They had come to realize that the time for plain and simple anger was over; that if anger must burn, it must move them to follow not a spontaneous public outburst but a more deliberate agenda on how to finally eliminate the perpetrators of official injustice.

What agenda is this? It depends. There are those to whom the acquittal of all 26 accused in the double murder case, without the hint of a reprimand to a single one of the military officers even for "criminal negligence," merely confirmed that what is happening in the country is a cruel and undeclared war between an unjust order and the various political forces. To them, the Sandiganbayan verdict was the ultimate proof that justice can no longer be expected from the regime, including the very judicial system mandated to administer justice, and that there is therefore no longer any moral obstacle to actively resisting (by means of arms) the Marcos government. They need not be the majority, and not all of them need to take arms. But whatever the count, wherever they go and whatever they choose to do, they have decided to seek the physical elimination of those identified with injustice.

Yet, there remain men and women devoted to peace -- thank heaven they have not embraced violence. To them the acquittal is the trigger point for them to join the active political forces in ensuring the immediate ouster of the regime, its satraps and cronies through the political process. They look forward to expending their energy, talent, time and resources to rid the nation of the last trace of the dictatorship. They want to see Cory Aquino become president.

"I may not be able to bring in more than 10 votes," said a businessman who has never before been involved in a campaign. "But I have to do it, there's simply no choice." Today, it is a fever, tomorrow it could be an epidemic.

In another time, under other circumstances, the nation might have another place for Cory Aquino, and she herself might never have considered running for president. She is, after all, as she herself puts it, only a housewife. For many years, she was the soulmate of one of the most energetic politicians of our time, but through all those years, she was a very private person, who did not have to cut ribbons or make public speeches.

But these are strange times, and the needs are different. The nation's soul has been wounded; the moral injury is the more serious injury than either the political or the economic. We need to recapture some sense of moral purpose, and this we must now affirm with credibility and courage. The statement will probably outrage many, but she alone at this time, among the declared aspirants, seems able to offer it.

What are her qualifications, Mrs. Marcos asks. Who are the "nincompoops" who will run her government? Although she has made no big fuss about it, she is probably better, not less, educated than the presumed KBL candidate, and infinitely more Filipinos will probably want to work with her than with either Mr. or Mrs. Marcos. But that is not the point.

Even if she had a dozen doctorates from the world's leading universities, that would all be quite irrelevant at this point. "What we need," said a village philosopher near the Sierra Madre foothills to me yesterday, "is not an egghead. What we need is someone who will rekindle the morale of the nation so that everyone else 'can do his own thing' and the best talents may flourish.

The government must recede so that public freedoms and individual initiative will expand and increase. We need to build the future of the nation not on the basis of one man's or woman's excellence, but on the basis of the excellence of 54 million Filipinos." It could be "a leap into the unknown," he said, "perhaps we are being foolish. But we are taking this leap on the basis of hope, and we reclaim our right to be foolish." There is a certain madness in the air -- a glorious kind of madness. A love affair has begun between masses of our people and their idea of a new president. The sentiment is stronger than anger or hate; upon it we can -- and should -- build the next government.

Marcos Campaign Viewed

HK070924 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Dec 85 pp 4, 15

["My Cup of Tea" column by Ninez Cacho-Olivares: "Fear: A Real Thing"]

[Text] Is money flowing out of government coffers these days? It certainly seems like it. My political Papa, Ferdie Edralin Marcos, reportedly signed Executive Order 1070, calling for the disbursement of P1.65 billion for bonus purposes. Government workers, whether regular, contractual, casual or temporary are entitled to this bonus. The bonus, Papa reportedly said, is in recognition of the government workers' dedication to public service. Also, the bonus will serve as an additional incentive to boost morale and efficiency. Furthermore, the bonus will enable government employees to "meet additional expenses during the Christmas season."

Last year, government workers were supposedly given only a 1/2 bonus. This year, Papa does appear to be overly generous with people's money. But then, last year was not a presidential election year and I presume Papa felt that there was no need then to fully recognize and compensate government workers for their dedication. Come to think of it, when teachers went on strike this year, he didn't think they were worth an increase in pay. What a difference an election year makes!

But what the heck, there is all this talk about a special presidential election and Papa says he is running for a fourth term. These "giveaway" bonuses are part and parcel of Philippine electoral campaigning. So why bitch about it? The honest employees certainly need more money these days to keep body and soul together. I hope, however, that they realize and remember, come election day, that the largesse does not come from Papa, but from the taxpayers.

Truth to tell, this Palace announcement was expected since bonus-giving is a typical and predictable move of a traditional politician. What I found strange, however, was another Palace release which claimed that Papa is all set to undertake a reorganization of the "lower echelon" of government after the snap presidential elections on February 7 next year. The presumption, I suppose, is that Papa intends to win the elections and will stay for another six years and four months on the presidential saddle. Obviously, if he loses, he will no longer be in a position to undertake any reorganization of either the "lower" or "higher" echelon of the government.

Another "reorganization" is supposedly taking place in the military. But this military reorganization seems to be moving too rapidly. A few hours after my favorite general, Fabian Ver, reassumed his position as AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, the so-called AFP "revamp board" seemed to have disappeared and Ver, not the entire board, seems to be calling all the shots. But perhaps the military "reorganization" will serve a more definitive purpose, which is why this is being done before the planned special elections.

Whatever the scenarios, one wonders why the Palace announced the plans to undertake a "reorganization of the lower echelon" of government. One reason behind these twin Palace announcements could be that Malacanang is sending signals to all government employes, high or low, permanent and casual. Through these two announcements (reorganization and the bonus), the Palace could be dangling the usual carrot and stick routine. With the projected bonus, largesse is offered, but at the same time, Papa may be raising the stick by injecting fear in the hearts of the government employes, forcing them to behave and toe the line, or else!

It is common knowledge that many government employes, regular, temporary or casual, owe their employment to their patrons and godfather who, in turn, owe their positions to the individuals in the corridors of power. What is to happen to them if Papa is not reelected?

Fear is a very real thing among many Filipinos. And this cannot seem to be understood very well by the Western world. To those who come for a few days' visit, our society, except for some repressive measures, appears to be quite open. What is hardly visible but nevertheless very real is that beneath all this apparent calmness, there is a chilling climate of fear pervading all over the country. Even opinion poll survey takers can tell you that politically-sensitive questions have to be approached more carefully. And even with the utmost care, the answers given in a poll survey may not necessarily reflect the true opinion. There is always the fear that it is the government that is taking the survey and that if the answers are against government, retaliation may follow. In an open society, this sense of apprehension and fear does not exist.

Even some of those involved in the "Draft Cory for President Movement" can tell you that, contrary to claims that signatures are the easiest thing to secure in this country, they found it a most difficult task to convince ordinary citizens, especially government employes, to sign up. It was not that they did not want to sign up.

Many didn't sign up, they said, because fear was expressed that the signatures could be traced back to them. Even jobless squatters, some said, were for Cory Aquino, but that they thought it more prudent not to affix their signature to the petition. Signatures are just not the easiest to secure in this country when it involves making a clear move against the powers that be. To some, affixing their signature is almost like signing your own death warrant.

The martial law experience is still very much in the minds of the people. The fear that enveloped the Filipino has hardly been erased. There are so many ways for a powerful government to retaliate. There are enough wounds to remind them and the scars of martial law make them remember the fear only too vividly. That fear, combined with honeyed promises and largesse, will be exploited to the fullest by Papa and his men. But during the martial law years, Papa made more enemies than friends. For every victim of his repression, he has spawned at least a dozen enemies among the victim's relatives and friends. For every crony who had forced other businessmen into bankruptcy, for every friend who had grabbed the land and driven out families from their ancestral villages, more enemies grew. And they will not forget.

FILIPINOS CAPABLE OF FREE, HONEST ELECTIONS

HK061439 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 6 Dec 85 p 4

[Editorial: "We Need Not Be Told"]

[Text] It is not necessary for President Marcos, the Comelec [Commission on Elections] and other government officials to keep on giving assurances that the scheduled presidential election will be fair, clean and honest. It is just as unkind for potential opposition presidential candidates to say that they would win if the election is fair and clean, the presumption being that if they lose, the election was dishonest and dirty. It does nobody any good to poison the minds of the people into thinking that the election will not be fair and honest. Foreign interventionists and the foreign media have absolutely no right to keep on reminding the Filipinos on the urgency of clean and honest election. The Filipino people are capable of holding clean, orderly and honest elections without having to be told.

To prove that it has nothing to hide, the Philippine Government welcomed the move of the U.S. Congress to send a group of experts to observe the preparations for the special presidential election on Feb. 7. There are even plans to invite foreign observers to witness the conduct of the snap presidential election. This would not be the first time that such observers have been invited. Some foreign parliamentarians were invited to observe Philippine elections in the recent past. President Marcos said that the government will encourage foreign observers to come in. "We will allow them to look at everything that happens. This is an open society," he said. It must be stressed, however, that the foreign observers are not permitted to interfere with the conduct of the campaign and the election.

All those who think that the snap presidential election, or any Philippine election for that matter, will not be free and honest should be reminded of Cabinet Bill No. 2 or the Omnibus Election Code which was recently approved by the Batasang Pambansa and signed into law by the President. The code is the best assurance of clean and honest elections. It has been described even by the opposition members of parliament as the best safeguard against the commission of electoral frauds.

Instead of raising the specter of election frauds, the politicians will do themselves and the people a greater service if they concentrate on the strict and proper implementation of the provisions of the Omnibus Election Code. On their part, the foreign interventionists and the foreign media would do better to read the Omnibus Election Code so that they would not be unkind to the Filipino people by presuming that the Filipinos are incapable of holding free and honest election by themselves.

50,000 DEMONSTRATORS CONVERGE ON BACOLOD

HK100211 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 9 Dec 85 pp 1, 4

[By Satch Conta]

[Text] Bacolod City - Some 50,000 anti-government demonstrators, mostly displaced sugar workers, marched into this city yesterday afternoon after trekking for four days starting from Kabankalan, 97 kilometers south, and Escalante, 120 kilometers to the north. The military kept a high degree of tolerance as the marchers entered the city despite firework explosions at the Bacolod public plaza where they converged for a rally.

The demonstrators carried anti-government placards, red streamers and huge paintings depicting alleged human rights violations in the Negros provinces. The demonstrators split up and staged rallies in four centers in this city in Libertad Street, Baranggay Banago, North Drive Street and in the outskirts of Baranggay Singcang. These centers virtually block an entrance to the city.

The Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [New Nationalist Alliance] is expected to keep its word not to erect human barricades and allow the free flow of vehicular traffic as well as commerce in the city. But as of yesterday afternoon, several jeepney operators and business owners said that they will close shop today if there are not enough students and customers in the downtown area. There had been no reaction from government and military officials on the demonstration, except for their continuous appeal to the marchers to respect the rights of those who refuse to join the mass action.

Bacolod 'Paralyzed'

OW100121 Tokyo KYODO in English 0003 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, Dec 10 KYODO -- More than 25,000 antigovernment protesters gathered in four major areas in Bacolod in the central Philippines Monday on the first day of a "people's strike" that paralyzed economic activity in the city. The two-day strike will end with a massive "human rights day" rally Tuesday to protest hunger, poverty and military abuses in the province. Schools were also closed as most students joined the strike in the heartland of the province, whose sugar-dependent economy has been in serious crisis since sugar trading declined in the late seventies.

The demonstrators, mostly displaced sugar workers and farmers affiliated with the leftist New Patriotic Alliance (Bayan), marched for five days from two points in the north and south of the province, their ranks swelling as they passed more than 10 other towns in the 138-kilometer-long trek. No violence was reported, but the military has threatened to disperse the demonstrators, who were blocking the city's main streets.

NPA WOUNDS ONE DURING ILOILO TRANSPORT STRIKE

HK091314 Hong Kong AFP in English 1237 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Iloilo, Philippines, Dec 9 (AFP) -- A policeman was wounded and a demonstrator arrested here today as communist guerrillas joined a transport strike called by an ultra-nationalist group. New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas shot and seriously wounded a policeman chasing a man who refused to be searched while passing through a checkpoint in this central city, police chief Major Achilles Plagata said. Few buses and other public transport were on the streets as police and soldiers set up checkpoints at major intersections and some 5,000 members of the Bayan alliance arrived from outlying towns of Iloilo Province, eyewitnesses said. The march was staged in support of a two-day transport strike called by the Bayan alliance against the government of President Ferdinand Marcos. Commercial establishments, however, remained open. Military spokesman said NPA rebels also blocked approach roads to the city with tree trunks while public transport drivers were warned by men on motorcycles to stay off the roads while the strike lasted. The unknown men were believed to be NPA rebels, they added. Plainclothes police armed with automatic rifles arrested a demonstrator for SHOUTING "insults" at them, but he was later released without charges.

SIN VOICES 'DISCOURAGEMENT' OVER AQUINO VERDICT

HK061445 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Dec 85 p 11

[By O. S. Giron]

[Text] Jaime L. Cardinal Sin has voiced "discouragement" over the Sandiganbayan decision acquitting Gen. Fabian C. Ver and 25 others in the Aquino-Galman murder case. The cardinal said the Filipinos are now being portrayed as "weak and spineless" for allowing a "mockery of justice and the judicial process."

Delivering a homily during a mass for Gen. Carlos P. Romulo at the latter's residence last Dec. 3, he said "we are probably the laughing stock of the world." Cardinal Sin declared that the nation is kept in "a stranglehold so tight that we seem powerless to fight back, to assert our rights and to be worthy of the legacy of courage that our heroes bequeathed to us." He said that in these times of "turmoil and public outrage," he found renewed faith in General Romulo whom he described as a "living legend" who has brought honor and glory to his country. "I can overcome the discouragement that threatened to engulf me as I heard the Sandiganbayan decision, and I can hope again, knowing as I do, that the Filipino has the potential to rise to unprecedented heights," he said.

General Romulo, he said, is living proof that the Filipinos are the equal of any people in the world, having attained heights never achieved by any of his countrymen. In the United Nations which he helped to found and in international councils throughout the world, Romulo is a "respected" and "revered" name, and as editor and writer, he has no peer in the country, the cardinal said. "Physically, he may be a small man, but his heart is big, and he has demonstrated that bigness in countless encounters with his peers, he pointed out.

THREE OFFICIALS INDICTED IN ESCALANTE INCIDENT

HK100333 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Dec 85 p 17

[Text] The mayor of Escalante (Negros Occidental) and two police officers have been indicted by the Escalante fact finding committee for crimes of murder and frustrated murder in connection with the killing of 20 demonstrators and wounding of 28 others on Sept. 20, 1985. The committee was formed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to investigate the Escalante massacre.

In executive session in Camp Aguinaldo on Friday, 13 members of the 15-man committee unanimously voted that the crimes were committed by Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) led by Escalante Mayor Braulio Lumayno and Capt. Modesto Sanson and Capt. Rafael Jugan. Sanson is the commanding officer of the 334th PC [Philippine Constabulary] company, while Jugan is commander of the Integrated National Police (INP) station of Escalante.

The investigation lasted 35 days. The committee said its finding, however, is without prejudice to findings of other crimes and persons responsible in relation to the Escalante massacre as evidence warrants. On the issue of crime of sedition and inciting to sedition, the committee withheld its findings on the ground that a case is pending before the civil judicial authorities against the leaders of the demonstrators.

Sixty-three witnesses were presented and 123 documents exhibited as evidence were received by the committee. The committee was created by Enrile on Oct. 17 pursuant to sections 79 (C) and (D) of the Revised Administrative Code to investigate the violence-marred demonstration in Escalante on Sept. 20, eve of national thanksgiving day.

The committee was composed of 15 members from the civilian and military co-chaired by lawyer Raul Gonzales of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP) and Brig. Gen. Hamilton Dimaya, judge advocate general of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP). The witnesses included 15 military personnel, 11 policemen, 14 militia men and two firemen. The rest were civilians who included the wounded. The committee, however, did not name the PC, INP and CHDF personnel indictable for the crimes. Thirteen PC and police personnel, including Capt. Sanson, have been placed under technical arrest and five militia men suspended and disarmed in connection with the incident.

Gonzales and Dimaya reported to Enrile that a subcommittee headed by Brig. Gen. Hermogenes Peralta, Jr., commanding general of the Criminal Investigation Service (CIS), identified all but one fatalities.

Paper Urges Swift Action

HK100343 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 9 Dec 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Charges Should be Filed Now"]

[Text] The findings of the investigating committee that looked into the Escalante massacre merit most immediate attention from the national leadership. We certainly hope Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile will act posthaste on the committee's unanimous recommendation that charges of murder and frustrated murder be filed against all those involved in it. Especially so because those recommended for prosecution are big men -- the mayor of the town, his police chief and a PC [Philippine Constabulary] captain, among others. It does not matter what precipitated the killings although the investigators must find this out, too, if only to prevent the occurrence of a similar tragedy. There can be no justification in any court of law for murder, much less mass murder.

The full extent of the conspiracy that killed the 20 demonstrators last Sept. 20 is yet to be fully known, the report of the committee is still to be released to the public. But it may be worthwhile recalling that at the height of the outrage against the mass murder, talk was that there were other higher personalities involved. We have reason to hope that no effort will be spared to unmask those "higher personalities." Minister Enrile and Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, who was acting chief of staff of the armed forces at the time, practically staked their reputation in this case and for this alone, there should be no doubt that they want to see it through, including the identification of all the members of the cabal. More so in the case of General Ramos because his ouster had been sought as a result of the massacre. This is as good a chance as any for him to vindicate his name, not that we believe he is to be faulted for what happened, but to show those who have become skeptical of him that there never was any attempt to coddle those involved.

The full grim scenario of the massacre is also yet to be known. But bits and pieces gathered by the probers showed that machine-guns mounted atop the town hall were used on the hapless victims. There is need for a full disclosure of what really happened, if only to show the ruthlessness of the killers who happen to be public officials and members of an organization sworn to defend the people and perhaps prompt government action on the case.

Reports are that even the military officers in the fact-finding committee voted with the civilian members for the filing of the charges. Taken against the background of numerous cases in the military where officers protected murderous men in their units, this is a very significant development. It can only mean that the desire of our leaders to purge the military is as earnest as had been hoped. There can be no doubt that the Escalante massacre considerably set back whatever efforts the government had been taking to restore the faith of the people in our military and political leaders and, for that matter, in the democratic processes which our national officials have been saying are functioning extremely well in this country. The immediate filing of charges against those involved in the massacre and the prosecution of the case to its logical conclusion can do a lot to ease the pain that recent developments have inflicted on the soul of the nation.

VICE GOVERNOR'S KILLER IDENTIFIED AS PC MEMBER

HK060329 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Ilocos Regional Unified Command Chief Brigadier General Tomas Dumpit yesterday [5 December] ordered a thorough investigation into the killing of Abra Vice Governor Rafael Blanco by a PC [Philippine Constabulary] soldier. Blanco died at the Abra provincial hospital an hour after the shooting. The suspect, Constable First Class Wilfredo Tomarco, was captured by a police team. He was taken to Vigan on orders of Gen. Dumpit for paraffin tests and interrogation. Blanco was an opposition leader. He was shot in front of a restaurant near the Bangued provincial capital. The motive for the killing is still undetermined.

BATASAN CREATES NEW NEGROS DEL NORTE PROVINCE

HK051030 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Dec 85 p 9

[Excerpt] The Batasang Pambansa declared a 69-day recess at 12:15 yesterday after approving on third and final reading a bill creating a new province in the island of Negros to be known as Negros del Norte. The assembly will reconvene on Feb 10 as a national canvassing board to proclaim the winners in the Feb 7, 1986 special presidential and vice-presidential elections.

The Batasan earlier also approved on third and final reading Cabinet Bill No. 7 calling for special presidential and vice-presidential polls on Feb 7, and a measure constituting a presidential electoral tribunal to try and decide electoral protests involving the President and vice-president. Only two opposition assemblymen -- Wilson Gamboa (Negros Occidental) and Aquilino Pimentel (Cagayan de Oro) -- were in the chamber when the Batasan voted on the Negros bill which was passed by 94-2 votes. Gamboa and other opposition lawmakers earlier fought hard to stop passage of the measure, calling it "a flagrant and blatant case of gerrymandering."

The new province is to be made up of three cities and eight towns which are to be separated from Negros Occidental, one of the two existing Negros provinces. To make up the new province are the cities of Silay, Cadiz and San Carlos, and the towns of Calatrava, Taboso, Escalante, Sagay, Manapla, Victorias, E.B. Magalona, and Salvador Benedicto. The seat of government will be in Cadiz.

The bill, introduced by six Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) assemblymen from the two existing Negros provinces -- Negros Occidental and Negros Oriental -- calls for a plebiscite to ratify the new province to be held in the affected cities and towns within 120 days after the measure is enacted into law.

The bill also authorized the President to appoint the first officials of the new province.

The authors of the bill are MPs Alfredo Maranon, Jose Varela Jr., Jaime Golez, Andres Bustamapoe, all of Negros Occidental, and Ricardo Abiera and Emilio Macias, both of Negros Oriental.

Negros Occidental, from which the three cities and eight towns are to be separated, is at present made up of six cities and 27 towns.

Gamboa charged that the only purpose of the creation of the new province was to suit the wishes of political warlords of Negros and the consolidation of certain political groups. The partition of Negros Occidental, Gamboa said, would compound the miseries of the already suffering people there.

VIRATA URGES EXPOSURE OF GOVERNMENT GRAFT

HK070045 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata has enjoined government budget administrators to expose cases of graft and corruption in their respective offices and help the government stamp out misfits and undesirables in the bureaucracy. Virata urged them to adhere to the tenets of honesty, integrity, morality, and industry while serving as budget officers. Virata sounded the call in a speech before the 2-day seminar workshop of the Philippine Association of Government Budget Administrators at the Manila Midtown Hotel.

Use of Financing Facility

HK061549 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Dec 85 p 7

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata yesterday urged exporters to tap the \$3 billion trade financing facility given by foreign banks, noting that they have used only \$5 million of the facility as against the roughly \$1 billion used by importers of goods for local consumption. Virata has repeatedly pointed out that the facility can provide lower interest rates for exporters. Banks through which the facility are coursed can extend the trade credits in dollar-denominated loans, on which the rates will be based on international interest rates that are still lower than domestic rates. Exporters can get the dollar loans by pledging their export earnings to the banks.

Virata explained that government is now "pump-priming" the economy, "which means that it is using fiscal measures to help the economy." He said that the new P13-billion ceiling on the budget deficit will let the government settle its arrears to contractors in order to prompt new construction activity. A major portion of the deficit will be used to escalate the palay-procuring operations of the National Food Authority to maintain stable rice prices, he added.

Discusses Inflation Rate

HK100807 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0700 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata today said the government would maintain a one-digit inflation rate toward the end of this year. He said the inflation rate may even be lower than the 6.89 percent announced by the National Economic and Development Authority for November.

The country's inflation rate rose to a high of more than 60 percent in October 1984, but through the implementation of fiscal and monetary reforms by the government, Viratea said the rate was gradually reduced by 5 percentage points in the last 6 months.

NEW NAVY COMMANDER ASSUMES POST; VER PRESIDES

HK100321 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Commodore Brillante Ochoco is the New Philippine Navy commander. He took over yesterday [9 December] the navy command from Rear Admiral Simeon Alejandro who retired after 4 years of commanding the country's naval forces. The takeover of the navy command by Ochoco was held at Navy Headquarters in ceremonies presided by AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver.

MARCOS TELLS VER TO SUPERVISE COUNTERINSURGENCY

HK070031 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] President Marcos yesterday [6 December] directed AFP Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver and Vice Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos to personally supervise the new counterinsurgency program. The program is an ad hoc scheme necessitated by the delay in the delivery of the U.S. military assistance package of the military bases agreement.

The president said the government has to revise its military priorities as a result of the delay. The president explained the situation in another meeting with U.S. Pacific Fleet Commander in Chief Admiral Donald Hays.

Under the ad hoc program, Generals Ver and Ramos will take charge of troop deployment and the sharpening and reinvigorating of the troops.

VER CHAIRS BOARD OF GENERALS MEETING

HK060523 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The status of the anti-insurgency campaign is the subject of a meeting today by the AFP Board of Generals. AFP Chief Fabian Ver is presiding over the meeting in Camp Aguinaldo. He will take up with the generals ways of boosting the campaign against dissidents. Several measures to strengthen the campaign are expected to be taken up.

'ALL-OUT' OPERATIONS AGAINST ILOCOS NPA ORDERED

HK090407 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Ilocos Regional Commander Brigadier General Tomas Dumpit ordered yesterday in all-out military operations against all NPA terrorist groups in the region. The order followed the killing yesterday of mayor (Daquio Valera) of Bao-Licuan Municipality in Abra. Valera's wife Pascuala, who is also municipal treasurer of the same town, was seriously wounded. A certain Patrolman Villamor, and a Patrolman Pinelay were also wounded. A mechanic identified as Ballestra was reported missing.

The mayor and his party were ambushed while on their way to attend the mass surrender of 32 NPA rebels and 671 supporters in Abra.

Meanwhile, two terrorists were killed and three captured in a clash with elements of Davao (?Metrodiscom) [Metropolitan District Command] Saturday in San Juan Beach, Agdao, Davao City. The fatalities were identified as Alfredo Acosta and one alias Waldo. Captured were Alfredo Mia, Raymundo Poliguit, and Roberto Escopia.

5 NPA GUERRILLAS SURRENDER IN MISAMIS ORIENTAL

HK051501 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 5 Dec 85 p 3

[By Ritchie S. Saslloman]

[Text] Claveria, Misamis Oriental -- Five hardcore communist guerrillas, including a high-ranking officer of the New People's Army (NPA), surrendered peacefully to military authorities in Barangay Mat-i, Claveria, this province, early this week. Brig. Gen. Mariano P. Adalem, commander of the third infantry brigade, identified the surrenderers as Margarito Sapanta, 39, a ranking communist party officer in Barangay Mati-i. Sapanta's two younger brothers, Janito and Romeo, and two other followers surrendered to authorities. They yielded assorted firearms and several rounds of ammunition.

Sapanta, alias Rojo, also gave the military several communist party documents as he revealed the movement's organizational set-up and the identities of its members. Sapanta said he realized that the communist form of government was not suited for the Filipino even as he declared that there were more abuses in the rebel faction. He said if the communist movement was allowed to prosper in the country, more Filipinos would be killed. He said the rebels, in their bid to gain power, killed even their fellow rebels who they believed had betrayed their cause. "Most of those who joined the movement did not really understand the communist system while those who realized their mistake in joining the communists have been liquidated by the rebels," he added.

The surrender rites were attended by Brig. Gen. Mariano Adalem, 3d infantry brigade commander, Regional Unified Command representative, Air Force Sol. Ernesto Ponce, Lt. Col. Baylon Platon, commander of the 2d scout ranger battalion as well as civilian and government officials of the municipal town of Claveria.

GOVERNMENT FORCES TAKE FOUR NPA CAMPS IN ZAMBOANGA

HK090301 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Zamboanga City -- Four New People's Army (NPA) camps located on the mountain ranges on the border of Zamboanga del Norte and Zamboanga del Sur were captured by government forces during a three-week operation. This was disclosed yesterday from military field reports sent to the Regional Unified Command 9.

The reports said that the four NPA camps were the staging grounds and withdrawal hide-outs of the NPAs in the two Zamboanga provinces. The rebel strongholds were separated from each other by hilly and rugged terrain. They were also food production bases, the reports said.

The four NPA bases were reportedly captured by soldiers of the First Composite Infantry Battalion led by Lt. Col. Franklin Acosta. At least 20 rebels were killed and many others wounded in five encounters during the three-week operations.

15 BELIEVED KILLED BY NPA IN ZAMBOANGA

HK051537 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Dec 85 p 10

[By Tony Pe. Rimando]

[Text] Zamboanga City -- At least 15 persons, including a barangay captain, a catholic lay leader, and a member of the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF), were liquidated by armed men believed to be members of the New People's Army for the past four days in Zamboanga del Sur, it was learned here yesterday. Most of the victims were believed killed for their failure to give financial and food support to the dissidents or their involvement in anti-insurgency activities.

Col. Adam Jimenez Jr., Constabulary provincial commander, identified the slain village official as Doroteo Alferez, 46, barangay captain of San Fernando, Midsalip town. Alferez was gunned down together with his aide, a certain Budok, in a waiting shed. Lay leader Gregorio Inso was shot dead inside his house in poblacion of Bayog town. CHDF member Teodoro Adlawon was slain in barangay San Roque, Mabuhay town. His two unidentified companions were seriously wounded.

Meanwhile, suspected NPA rebels attacked last week a military detachment in barangay Kalingayan, Dumalinas town, seriously wounding a soldier and a policeman. The two were identified as Sgt. Augusto Galaw, 34 and Pat. Bernardino de la Pena, 36.

NPA KIDNAPS GOVERNMENT WORKERS IN MINDANAO

HK100345 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] In Mindanao, communist NPA guerrillas kidnapped 14 government men, including engineers of the Ministry of Public Works and Highways last Friday. The victims were installing a billboard that identifies a government project in the hinterland barangay of Gingoog City when the NPA terrorists surrounded them. The armed troops destroyed the billboard and hauled the victims toward the mountains.

Region 10 commander, Brigadier-General Madrino Munoz identified two of the kidnapped victims as engineer Cesar Romarate and assistant city engineer of Gingoog City Roland Simon. The Ministry of Public Works and Highways Regional Director Cresencio Rocamora confirmed the kidnapping, but he said that there was no word from the kidnappers or on the fate of the victims.

In Agusan del Sur, meanwhile, seven people, including a Philippine Constabulary [PC] officer were killed in ambush by NPA guerrillas in Barangay Pasapa of Loreto town. Killed were Lieutenant Fidel Uy of the 484th PC Company, and Constables Hugo Villa, Carmelito Estrellas, Wilfredo Espana, Nicolas Boron, Rodrigo Inutan, and Cely Capilugan. Wounded was PC Sergeant Quijano. The troops were escorting 66 bags of ammonium nitrate to the Santa Ines depot in Kabasao when ambushed.

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